





## News Analysis

## U.S., Britain Appear to Ignore Rhodesian's Change of Heart

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 29 (UPI)—By every indication so far, the U.S.-British initiative on Rhodesia being carried on here this week will fall but many here whose interests are not involved are questioning whether Prime Minister Ian Smith can be blamed, as he was when past efforts collapsed.

Journalists who cover Rhodesia—many of whom regarded Mr. Smith as a head-in-the-sand white supremacist in the decade following his declaration of independence from Britain in 1965—have been coming around to the view that he has made a fundamental change of course.

The consensus is that Mr. Smith, under intense economic, military and political pressure, intends to transfer power to the 6.3 million blacks if he can get a constitution that will encourage whites to stay.

What puzzles those who have monitored the change, and the rebellion it has provoked among Mr. Smith's followers, is that it seems to have had almost no impact on the U.S.-British approach. The mediators apparently continue to view him as a provocateur seeking to block black emancipation.

Some observers believe that the United States has become a partner to a British policy that places more emphasis on punishing Mr. Smith for his rebellion than on achieving a workable and democratic solution that offers some security to whites.

According to a source, even former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, architect of the initiative that failed last year, believes that a major problem in the negotiations has been the British desire to "sink" Mr. Smith.

Foreign Secretary David Owen of Britain, who is bringing the latest plan here with Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, has described

the new plan as probably the last chance for a peaceful transition to black rule.

Already, however, Mr. Smith and spokesmen for the black guerrillas battling his administration have rejected one of the key elements in the plan—the disbanding of government forces and guerrilla units in favor of an interim role by an international peace-keeping force. Mr. Smith also has rejected demands that he be replaced by a British administrator.

The issue turns on the constitutional guarantees Mr. Smith has demanded in return for surrendering power. Declaring that whites cannot be expected to accept a settlement that does not offer "a reasonable chance" of a secure future, he has sought a qualified franchise reducing the numerical superiority of blacks.

He also is seeking guarantees of property rights, an independent judiciary, a nonpolitical civil service, army and police, and a plan to underwrite whites' pensions.

To protect these guarantees, he wants a third of the seats in Parliament for whites to serve as a "blocking" mechanism against constitutional change.

Campaigning in the current general election campaign, Mr. Smith asserted that he had been given assurances by Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Owen that most or all of the guarantees could be accommodated without difficulty in a settlement constitution. Noting that the current plan contains none of the provisions, he has accused the mediators of having "sold out" to the Patriotic Front, the nationalist group that claims to lead the guerrillas fighting in Rhodesia.

The front, led by Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, has rejected protection for the minority in the constitution. Mr. Mugabe, who is strongly backed by China, has vowed that "minority-interest protection will cease" when blacks take power. He also has pledged to confiscate white-owned property and has threatened reprisals against whites and blacks who serve in the white administration's bureaucracy and armed forces.

Whatever the mediators' reasons for ruling out guarantees, there is widespread agreement here that they have misread the mood among blacks inside the country. Far from being a seething mass bent on punishing whites, the blacks on the whole are remarkably moderate, better disposed toward whites than in many black-ruled states. Most appear to want whites to stay. When asked, they readily agree that the minority should get the guarantees necessary to keep them in the country.

China Envoy in Moscow  
MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (UPI)—China's new ambassador to the Soviet Union, Wang Yeping, today arrived by train from Peking to fill a post vacant for more than a year.

Presidential spokesman Jean-Philippe Leat said the draft budget would be submitted to the full Cabinet on Sept. 7.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre hinted during the weekend that there would be a limited deficit but gave no figures. Government sources said that the deficit is expected to reach between 8 billion and 10 billion francs.

The Prime Minister said in the news magazine Le Point that France could afford some deficit in the national budget because the growth in money supply had been contained and the franc stabilized.

## Rhodesia Bid Hits a Snag

(Continued from Page 1)

end of the day, after they had spent two more hours with Mr. Vorster in late afternoon.

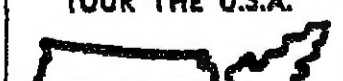
The two diplomats and their aides rushed away both times to escape the barrage of questions from newsmen.

Observers here believe that serious South African doubts about the British-U.S. proposal first for a neutral international force, then the immediate establishment of a black-dominated army, have led Mr. Vorster to have more sympathy than he previously had shown for the plan of Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith for an internal settlement with moderate black nationalist leaders inside Rhodesia.

## Gierek to Visit France

WARSAW, Aug. 29 (UPI)—Poland's Communist party leader, Edward Gierek, will pay an official visit to France Sept. 12 to 14, the news agency PAP said today.

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President Tito and Kim Il Sung during a rally in the Yugoslav's honor Sunday.

## Tito Ends Visit to Pyongyang, Goes to Peking Today

BELGRADE, Aug. 29 (AP)—President Tito of Yugoslavia ended his visit to North Korea today, calling for foreign troops to move out of South Korea as soon as possible. Tanjug, the Yugoslav news agency, reported from Pyongyang. Marshal Tito leaves tomorrow for Peking for his first visit to China.

President Tito and North Korean President Kim Il Sung held a final session of talks today on subjects ranging from relations among Communist parties to trouble spots in Africa. Tanjug said.

A joint communiqué issued later said that Marshal Tito gave full support to North Korean

"principles" on unification with the South and called foreign troops in the South "the main obstacle" to unification.

The communiqué also upheld the right of African countries to independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned orientation.

Yugoslav officials described President Tito's visit to North Korea as a "spectacular success." His forthcoming visit to China is expected to further strengthen relations between Belgrade and Peking, although the ruling Communist parties in each country have no relations because of ideological differences. President Tito, as champion of nonalignment, is expected to score points for his policies in Peking, Tanjug said.

## Across 'the Billiard Table'

## War in Sahara—Blowing Sand, Searing Heat

By Jonathan C. Randall

HASSI ANSWERT, Sahara Desert (UPI)—The fort left behind by the departing Spanish is straight out of "Beau Geste" as imagined by central casting. The camel-hair tents and the camels are real.

The unmistakably modern touch is provided by the skeletons of more than a dozen Land-Rovers, jeeps and army trucks left sprawling around the rock fort.

Stretching out from as far as the eye can see—which is not that far because of blowing sand and the shimmering effect of more-than-100-degree heat—is what the Mauritanians call the "billiard table."

It is a flat expanse of hardened sand which now serves as a landing strip for the occasional visits of the half-dozen or so

propeller planes which make up the Mauritanian Air Force.

It was across that sand that the Mauritians attacked in February, last year, to dislodge their adversaries, the guerrilla nomads of the Polisario Front contesting the Mauritanian-Moroccan carve-up of the former Spanish Sahara.

The guerrillas, who moved into the Sahara as the Spanish troops gradually pulled back to two Atlantic ports, were ensconced in the high peaks of the black mountains which rise around the oasis. Unlike the Moroccans, who moved in on the heels of the withdrawing Spanish, the Mauritians scrupulously respected before entering their third of the contested territory.

The guerrillas were heavily armed and had mined the passes.

They never expected the Mauritians to barrel down the "billiard table."

For once the element of surprise was not with the Polisario guerrillas. The fighting lasted from late one afternoon until just before noon the next day.

Camel Corps Veteran

"If we can pin them down," said the turbaned sergeant, a 23-year veteran of the French Camel Corps and then the Mauritanian Army, "we can make mincemeat of those bastards."

The trouble is that finding the guerrillas is no easy business. But President Moktar Ould Daddah finally decided things had gotten out of hand after two successive raids this spring against Zouerate, the iron-mining center which provides 70 to 80 per cent of the country's foreign exchange.

Under a Moroccan-Mauritanian joint defense treaty dating from the first Zouerate raid in May, the President agreed to the stationing of a battalion of Morocco's elite troops from the unit which helped end the Shaba invasion in Zaïre in the spring. However necessary, the Moroccan military presence is scarcely welcome with Mauritians who remember that Morocco's claims to their country were only dropped in 1969.

Bigger Garrisons  
For the time being, the Mauritanian Army buildup has allowed bigger garrisons. And in turn the Polisario has had to increase the size of its raiding parties.

From their original 5 to 8 Land-Rovers, the Polisario is now up to as many as 30—including the special teams earmarked to pick up the dead and wounded and return them as far as 800 miles to Algeria.

The bigger the raiding party the easier it is for the Mauritians to intercept them.

But much of the time the Mauritanian Army is involved in 10-day patrols ranging over 500 miles in any direction searching for the guerrillas.

The Mauritians appear undaunted by adversity. They have a grudging respect for the guerrillas, many of whom come from the same Reguibat nomadic tribe, which has never paid the colonial borders much mind.

New Rifles  
Until recently when the Mauritians began receiving their first Belgian-made assault rifles, they relied on pre-war bolt-action French rifles and, in general, were outgunned by the Polisario. The guerrillas boast 57-mm and 76-mm recoilless rifles, shoulder-held SAM-7 anti-aircraft missiles and infrared equipment for night fighting and traveling.

The Mauritians, who are financed by Saudi Arabia, have about 100 U.S. jeeps, many mounted with 50-caliber machine guns of 106-mm recoilless rifles, and some French armored cars.

The military dream about helicopter attacks on Polisario columns but the distances are so great that helicopters are of little use with only a 300-mile range.

"The problem is that all Sahara people know the desert," a lieutenant said, "and there are just too many hills and dunes to hide in—it's a big place, the Sahara."

## Israeli, 30, Arrested

## As Spy for Egyptians

TEL AVIV, Aug. 29 (AP)—An Israeli is being held on charges that he gave military secrets to Egyptian intelligence while living in the United States, police said today.

A spokesman said Reuven Feldman, 30, had visited the Egyptian Consulate in San Francisco a number of times and revealed military secrets. Mr. Feldman was arrested when he returned to Israel on Aug. 5 after several years abroad, officials said.

## After Cooperation Against S. Africa

## U.S.-Soviet Ties Said to Improve

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI)—Cooperation earlier this month between the Soviet Union and the United States in disarming South Africa from proceeding with a nuclear bomb test has contributed to an easing in relations between the Carter administration and the Kremlin, high-ranking White House officials said yesterday.

The officials said they were also impressed that Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party chief, had chosen to communicate privately with President Carter on Aug. 8 on the South African matter in what they called a fairly reasonable tone and spirit.

The Soviet leadership could have simply denounced South Africa's nuclear developments publicly and blamed the Western supply of nuclear technology and fuel for the advance toward detonation of a bomb, a White House official remarked.

From shortly after his inauguration until midsummer Mr. Carter's relations with the Soviet Union were under considerable strain because of the administration's criticism of the Soviet Union's treatment of dissidents.

## Kremlin Toast

The administration official said that another indication of an improvement in the atmosphere between Washington and Moscow was the Soviet leader's observation on Aug. 16 in a toast during the visit of President Tito of Yugoslavia that Mr. Carter's speech a month earlier on relations with the Soviet Union had contained statements that "sound positive."

The officials noted that the Aug. 16 toast followed by only one day a private communication from Mr. Carter to Mr. Brezhnev in that message Mr. Carter said that U.S. reconnaissance had confirmed Soviet intelligence reports that South Africa was building facilities in the Kalahari Desert for detonating an atomic device.

The officials, both specialists in Soviet affairs, observed that the Soviet leadership had kept silent for more than three weeks about Mr. Carter's July 31 speech in Charleston, S.C., in which he proposed new efforts to improve East-West relations.

While they did not attribute Mr. Brezhnev's "positive" appraisal of the Charleston statement directly to the exchange of private messages between the two leaders on the South African issue, the officials said they presumed the cooperative effort on nuclear policy had eased the way for it.

A White House official said that Mr. Carter rejected Mr. Brezhnev's allegation on South Africa on his hand, it would have prevented the Soviet leader from making such an observation. His response helped create the proper context for Mr. Brezhnev's remarks, he said.

## Source Unknown

The original Brezhnev communication on the South African nuclear operations did not say what intelligence sources had provided the indication that an atomic test was imminent.

A U.S. intelligence official said it appeared that the Soviet Union had refined its photographic reconnaissance from orbiting satellites, using newly developed high-resolution cameras manufactured for this purpose by the Carl Zeiss optical works in Jena, East Germany.

U.S. reconnaissance photography established a few days after Mr. Brezhnev's message of Aug. 8 that South Africa had built a testing tower and other structures required for a nuclear detonation in the Kalahari Desert. A White House official said that discovery caused the administration to launch a large-scale

diplomatic effort to persuade South Africa to stop preparations for an atomic test.

Britain, as a power long connected with South Africa through the Commonwealth, and West Germany and France, as suppliers of important nuclear equipment to South Africa, were informed and invited to join in the diplomatic offensive. They readily accepted.

The administration official said that the Soviet Union was left out of the diplomatic activity except for the exchange between Mr. Carter and Mr. Brezhnev because it has no relations with the South African government. After the initial delivery of Mr.

Brezhnev's message the several follow-up exchanges the Soviet Union, the House aide said, but not at all.

The heavy Western on South Africa caused Minister John Vorster to Aug. 27 that his country not test an atomic bomb Tuesday Mr. Carter rep a news conference that clear policy crisis was or

The White House official marked that the Soviet and the United States h cooperating closely and fully for almost three efforts to curb the spread ability to make nuclear

## Levich Attacked in Press

## Dissident Soviet Scientist Fears Campaign Against I

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (UPI)—The most prominent Soviet scientist to apply to emigrate to Israel said today that he feared a recent newspaper article denouncing him might be only the beginning of an officially sanctioned campaign to discredit his reputation.

Vladimir Levich, a chemist, was responding to the current weekly issue of Literaturnaya Gazeta, which also attacked an international scientific conference at Oxford University last month honoring him on his 60th birthday. Soviet authorities did not allow him to attend.

Literaturnaya Gazeta contended that the Oxford conference, which attracted 150 scientists from 14 countries, was a "falsification" of Soviet "superiority" unconnected with true science. The article went on to accuse Dr. Levich of ingratitude, laziness and anti-Soviet slander, the last a criminal offense under Soviet law. The newspaper avoided mentioning that he was a corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Today, the stocky scientist told Western newsmen that he had been telephoned twice by a sales representative to represent Literaturnaya Gazeta, who threatened that if a fuss over the article was made abroad, further articles would follow, "denouncing and disgracing you in every way." Yesterday, Radio Moscow broadcast the newspaper's attack on Dr. Levich on its English-language service.

At a news conference in his Moscow apartment, Dr. Levich said that his friends had also received anonymous warnings in the mail comparing him to Georgi Gapon, a Russian priest who led a procession of unsuspecting workers into the "bloody Sunday" massacre outside the Czar's Winter Palace in 1905.

The opening volley of criticism has echoes of the Soviet press offensive against the dissident Andrei Sakharov in the summer of 1973. But Dr. Levich said that he and his wife would not keep silent about their longstanding efforts to emigrate. "Vanya Levich, who suffered a heart attack earlier this summer, explained that the couple planned 'to continue fighting, not to yield to blackmail, not to be intimidated. There is no other way out.'"

According to Dr. Levich, Soviet authorities promised him in 1974 that his knowledge of state secrets was obsolete and he could leave after his two sons. They were permitted to emigrate with their wives in 1975 but the scientist has been turned down again. He said that the police major who conveyed the latest

refusal last week after a return to Gazeta article, called his attention "very good article."

In a letter to the newspaper that he made public to Levich replied that "the fury of definite influence seems to be the high hot ferred upon me—the inter scientific conference held ford University on behalf 60th birthday." The co sponsors included 19 No reates and seven pres academics of science in and North America.

Literaturnaya Gazeta ed that he had not p anything since 1969, h research from fellow s and instead of working h time in anti-Soviet o tions with rightist fore respondents. Dr. Levich ed in his letter that the only confirmed that o strated and under sur since his application to t in 1972.

## Lance Aids Tells of R

(Continued from Page 1)  
Senate confirmation report that on Dec. 1 Mr. Bloom told him reporter was seeking the controller's discipline concerning the bank.

Mr. Bloom told Mr. Sm under banking regulat could not make any pub ment without the perm the banker involved.

Mr. Lance turned the over to Mr. Smith. Duri day and "probably" part next. Mr. Smith said, he Bloom negotiated over press release would as Bloom sent various vers Mr. Smith's approval over Union Telex, Mr. Smi

During at least one te conversation, John Moor a special counsel to Pr Mr. Carter and now of the Export-Import Ba on the telephone hook-u Mr. Smith and Mr. Bloom.

Mr. Moore said in a it that he gave Mr. Bloom instructions and made no t to influence him but t could not rule out hav Mr. Bloom that the Pr elect was interested in the

Either late on Dec. 1 Dec. 2, Mr. Smith said, Mr. Bloom agreed on a r press statement.

That press release was issued, Mr. Smith said, the reporter did not call in early January, the cont office confirmed in a brief ment that it recommended Mr. Lance be prosecu charges that one of his cu anties had been al overdraw its account in 197 Justice Department term the investigation of that c Dec. 1.

It also confirmed that Lance had made overdr the account but it gave i use.

On Jan. 18, Mr. Bloom se Senate committee a letter said in part:

"As has been noted in the during regularly schedule animations of the Calhoun in 1976, it was discover the bank had permitted s maintained by the Lance for error Campaign Commi 1974 to become overdrawn.

"A full investigation int facts of the matter was ma this office and it was our chusion that no violations USC 610 [a banking law] h cured.

"However, since suc del nations can only be made ly by the Department of J the facts were referred to department and we unde that after consideration th was closed as not wara further action."

The pertinent portions o letter were read to Mr. who identified the mat the same content approved press release in December.



EMBASSY OCCUPIED—Striking workers of a joint Luxembourg-Belgian steel plant occupying the Luxembourg Embassy yesterday in Brussels. Workers have been occupying the Athus-Belgium plant of Minière et Métallurgie Rodange-Athus for several weeks. The Rodange plant, across the border in Luxembourg, isn't occupied. Talks are under way.

## Turkish Violence

ISTANBUL, Aug. 29 (UPI)—Security forces shot and killed suspected leftist guerrillas today and arrested two pe believed to be responsible series of terrorist bombings police said.



## Profit Spurred Cutbacks

### K. Postal Service Delivers 500-Million Gain—At a Cost

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP).—After a \$743-million deficit in 1976, Britain's Post Office is in black by almost \$500 million year. Many of its users, however, are complaining because the round has meant higher rates and reduced service.

So, Britons in major cities get two mail deliveries a day, though that is a drastic reduction from 10 a day in Victorian times.

## Criminal Use of Guns Jumps 21% in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP).—There has been a big increase in the use of guns by British criminals, according to statistics released last week. The Home Office crime report for 1976 showed a 21-per-cent increase in crimes in which firearms were used. Guns figured in 4,694 offenses, the report said.

The biggest increase—49 per cent—was in sawed-off shotguns, used in 231 indictable offenses.

There has seldom been much gunplay in Britain, compared with the United States, because gun permits are difficult to obtain. The British why walks the streets armed with a truncheon and a police baton, although special police squads are armed.

Overall crime in England and Wales rose to a record 125,700 cases, 1 per cent higher than in 1975, the report said. There was a 10-per-cent increase in violent crimes, including 91 murders. Sexual offenses dropped by about 1,500 to 22,200. "In part a result of changing attitudes in society so that fewer offenses are reported," said a Home Office.

## Violence Mars Carnival in London Area

LONDON, Aug. 29 (UPI).—The 10th Indian street carnival broke in violence tonight and the riot moved in with riot shields.

Serious disorder erupted at points in London's Notting Hill Gate area after dark, the police said.

At least 60 persons were injured, including 10 policemen. A 21-year-old man was in critical condition with a stab wound. A woman was in serious condition with a stab wound in the neck.

Most of the day the annual King's Cross carnival was what it planned to be, with parades, dozens of steel bands.

Effort to 'Cool It'

Last year the Caribbean-style carnival exploded into rioting that 600 persons injured. This year the carnival's organizers and police officials made every effort to avoid violence.

Police said 250,000 spectators turned out today in sunny weather. But the fun ended after 10 p.m.

Outs apparently began fighting themselves, then turned on the police. There were 10-to-hand battles and bottles were thrown.

ambulances waded into and out of the area around Portobello Road, an antique and flea market street, to shuttle the injured.

Police advancing behind shields formed lines across the streets, occasionally confronting gangs of youths.

Noting was reported on a small street last night, when 20 persons were hospitalized. But it did not seem to be a problem tonight.

Women and TV crews were the first targets of the trouble.

radio reporter said he was seen and cut, a newspaper photographer's camera was smashed and a TV crew was attacked.

Incidents of this kind spread here night over night. The police used reinforcements in to deal with the crowds, and at one point a crowd that had gotten out of control.

duction from 10 a day in Victorian times.

The 1975 deficit was listed in the Guinness Book of World Records as the biggest in a single year of any organization in the world. (The U.S. Postal Service surpassed Britain the following year with a deficit of \$1.3 billion. The U.S. deficit for fiscal 1976-77 was \$50 million).

This fiscal year, 1976-77, the British Post Office showed a \$485.2-million profit. But Britons have paid for this fiscal wonder and, while almost all are grateful that the post office is finally in the black, criticism is rampant.

Channel Delay

Service between Paris and London was better before the French Revolution, Lord Boyd-Carpenter recently told the House of Lords, adding that mail between the two capitals now takes up to 13 days. The Post Office claims that any delays occur on the other side of the English Channel.

Whatever the truth, no one denies that since the Post Office was nationalized in 1969 prices have been raised 1 1/2 times, mail collection has been reduced and fewer people are mailing letters.

Post Office figures show that 9,278 million pieces of mail—about 10 per cent of what the U.S. Postal Service handles—were delivered in 1976-77, a 4.3-per-cent decline from the year before.

More for Less

"We are paying more money and getting less service," said Regina Dollar, of the National Consumer Protection Council. "But it's a good thing that a profit is being made. Now let's see how they use it."

Among the money-saving cuts made last year was the halting of Sunday collections, which alone saved \$14 million; the closing of post offices on Saturday afternoons, the stopping of services on public holidays and the end of late collections in towns.

The Post Office—which also runs the nation's telecommunications, a banking service called the National Giro, and a data-processing operation—admits that only 83 per cent of its first-class letters will be delivered the following day. A postal authorities claim a 96-per-cent next-day delivery rate.

Labor Problems

The British Post Office, with about 420,000 workers, is the largest employer in Western Europe. Almost all of its workers are unionized.

In support of striking workers at north London's Grunwick Film Processing Laboratories, 120 postal workers refused to handle mail for the district for three weeks.

In January, two Post Office unions said that they would sever, for a week, all telephone, telegraph and mail links with South Africa in support of black workers there.

The threatened strike prompted the opposition Conservative party to warn that if Post Office employees are granted the right to strike under the Labor government, the Conservatives will consider breaking the monopoly now enjoyed by the Post Office the next time their party comes to power.

Last Foreigners Leave Saigon

GENEVA, Aug. 29 (UPI).—The International Red Cross today completed its repatriation operation of foreigners who were caught in Ho Chi Minh City, or Saigon, before the former South Vietnamese capital fell to Communist forces.

Aboard the last aircraft to Bangkok were 157 Taiwanese, the Red Cross said. The flight brought to 3,800 the total of foreigners repatriated to their own countries, including citizens of India, Pakistan, Yemen, Indonesia, South Korea and Taiwan, the Red Cross said.

There have been four series of flights since the end of 1975, it said, each one subject to "long and complicated negotiations with the authorities in the countries concerned."

The catastrophe on May 6 of last year killed more than 1,000 persons, injured 2,500 and left about 100,000 homeless in the area northeast of Venice.

Until recently, many Italians had the feeling that rehabilitation work was prompt, efficient and honest. Immediately after the earthquake, the government appointed an under secretary in the Interior Ministry, Giuseppe Zamberletti, as special commissioner for disaster relief, with wide powers. Public funds for assistance were made available quickly. Local authorities were encouraged to shoulder responsibilities for reconstruction projects, using donations that were flowing in from the United States and European countries. Thousands of homeless persons were

relocated in resort hotels on the nearby Adriatic coast and fed in communal kitchens.

But now this nation, which during the last several years has become known for its efficiency, is realizing that the clean hands efficiency that it had thought was

shown in the Friuli reconstruction may be a myth.

Last week, Giuseppe Balbo, the chief aide to the government commissioner for Friuli relief, was arrested on charges of extortion, embezzlement and corruption for allegedly having collected kickbacks from a company that supplied prefabricated housing. The official, according to judicial sources, admitted he had accepted money from the prefabricator, the Precassa Corp. of Savona, but asserted that the funds were used to help particularly needy earthquake victims.

A judge is investigating allegations that all or some of the kickbacks were illegally turned over to local organizations of the Christian Democratic party, the governing force that is traditionally strong in Friuli.

Earlier this month, the mayor of the town of Malanò—where at least 130 inhabitants died in the earthquake—was arrested on similar charges. The mayor, Girolamo Bandiera, also is accused of having taken cash from the prefabricator.



RUNAWAY—Residents of Prairie Du Sac, Wis., giving chase to Barbara, a circus elephant that went on a rampage through the town. Here she is running through a woodpile. Before she was caught, she also visited a nursing home.

## Losses Dictate Reduction U.S. to Resume Closing Country Post Offices

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP).—After more than a year's moratorium, the Postal Service has announced that it plans to resume its policy of gradually closing rural post offices that it considers uneconomical. Under the proposed regulations, published in the Federal Register, small-town residents still could receive mail addressed to their communities after the local post office is closed. The town also would retain its listing in the Directory of Post Offices, a volume used as a reference book on the names of towns.

The Postal Service declared a moratorium on post-office closings a year ago, after postmasters and members of Congress from rural districts protested.

"People in rural America are worried that if they lose the post office, they also will lose community identity. They believe that it is like being taken off the map," Deputy Postmaster General William Bolger said. "So if we close a post office, we will do everything we can to maintain community identity," he said.

Traditional Role

Post offices historically have had a major role in establishing the identity of small towns. During frontier days, when the U.S. mail was virtually the only way to communicate between cities, establishing a post office was an important step in forming a community. The post office has remained a symbol of a town's separate status.

The deficit-plagued Postal Service said it can save money by closing some of the 30,000 U.S. post offices without hurting mail service. As an extreme example of an unprofitable rural post office, officials cite the one at Berry's Lick, Ky., which serves only three families and brought in only \$707 last year against maintenance costs of \$4,000. A rural delivery route from a larger post office could provide mail service to the residents.

Under the new policy, Berry's Lick residents could still receive mail addressed to the town.

Other such names as Devil's Elbow, Mo.; Gap, N.D.; and Inter-course, Pa., would survive, even if the local office is closed.

Officials said that the new policy, expected to take effect this fall after a period of public comment, will not lead to wholesale closing of rural post offices. "We will judge each case carefully and will listen to the views of citizens in every affected community," Mr. Bolger said.

Overdose of Salt Is Fatal to Boy, 6

CLEVELAND, Aug. 29 (AP).—A 6-year-old boy who reportedly craved salt so much that he put it in his milk and Kool-Aid has died from an overdose of low-sodium salt. A coroner ruled it homicide, saying his foster parents should have "protected" him from his abnormal appetite.

Deputy Cuyahoga County Coroner Charles Hirsch said that Robert Arnold went into convulsions and died about two hours after ingesting a "grossly excessive amount of low-sodium salt" at dinner on Tuesday. He said an overdose of potassium chloride, a substance mixed with sodium chloride in low-sodium salt, caused the heart of the 36-pound child to stop.

Mr. Hirsch said a grand jury would hear evidence in the case Sept. 6. No charges have been filed against the parents pending the outcome of the hearing.

Memphis Police Avert Theft of Presley Body

MEMPHIS, Aug. 29 (AP).—Four men were arrested today outside the cemetery where Elvis Presley is entombed. The police said the men had planned to steal the body and hold it for ransom.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal reported that the men were carrying explosives with which they planned to blast open the mausoleum containing the body, but the police would not comment on that report. Mr. Presley died on Aug. 18.

Adm. Scott Is Named

LISBON, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Rear Adm. James Scott, 50, of the U.S. Navy, has been appointed to head NATO's Iberian Atlantic Area Command, a NATO spokesman said here today. He will succeed Rear Adm. Frank Corley, 55, who is returning to the United States pending retirement, the spokesman said.

Dane Says U.S. Once Asked to Buy Greenland

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 29 (AP).—The historian to the Danish royal court says in a new book that his government turned down an offer by the United States in 1946 to buy Greenland.

Prof. Tage Kaarstedt said that the U.S. offer was made by Secretary of State James Byrnes to Danish Foreign Minister Gustav Rasmussen during a United Nations meeting in New York in 1946.

According to the historian, Mr. Byrnes told Mr. Rasmussen that Greenland was nothing but a huge lump of ice that was of strategic importance to the United States. No price was discussed, Mr. Kaarstedt said, and the Danish government never seriously considered the offer.

Thailand Executes 3

BANGKOK, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Three men who had confessed to raping and murdering three girls in June were executed without trial Friday on orders from Premier Thanin Kraivichien, Thailand radio announced.

The farmers' share of that hypothetical family's spending will drop \$4 to \$743, while the middlemen's share will rise \$54, to \$1,200, the analysis says. That would be the same increase that the processors, wholesalers and retailers experienced from 1975 to 1976.

## Memo Said to Criticize Spending on F-14 U.S. Navy Costs Seen Under Attack

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP).—The U.S. Navy's huge spending on F-14 Tomcat jet fighters has prevented it from procuring enough aircraft to maintain desirable force levels, according to a secret government memorandum, The Washington Post reported today.

The Post said that the memo, which was prepared by the staff of Defense Secretary Harold Brown, also contended that the Marine Corps was trying to move ahead too rapidly with purchase of airplanes that can take off and land vertically, known as VSTOLs.

Meanwhile, The New York Times reported that a study by Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., showed that contrary to repeated predictions by the Navy, the size of the naval combat fleet was continuing to decline and probably would do so at least until 1980.

The secret memo is among a number of papers being prepared for Mr. Brown as part of a Pentagon effort to force the armed services to get more weapons for their money and to operate with fewer people, the Post reported.

McNamara Effort Noted

The Post said that the program was similar to one launched in the early 1960s by Robert McNamara, who was then the defense secretary, and is being imposed on the services as Mr. Brown prepares their budgets for the next five years.

Because of the Navy's concentration on the expensive F-14 in the 1970s, a memo says, the aviation fleet has been getting only about one-third the number of fighter and attack planes it has needed. The government pays \$19 million for each F-14, the nation's most sophisticated jet fighter.

"Since 1976," the memo said, "the Department of the Navy has not procured enough fighter-attack aircraft to prevent excessive and eventual decline in force levels."

Aspin Study

The Times said that the study by Rep. Aspin, which uses data provided by the Navy and the Pentagon, says the Navy predicted

Judge Clarifies Mandel's Position

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29 (AP).—Maryland Gov. Marvin Mandel will be suspended but need not resign his office when he is sentenced for mail fraud and racketeering on Oct. 7, the state attorney general ruled last week.

Attorney General Francis Burch said that Blair Lee 3d, the state's lieutenant governor, will retain the title of acting governor which he assumed in June. Mr. Burch said that Mr. Lee cannot become governor until appeals in Mandel's case are finished. If Mandel's conviction is overturned, he could resume the governorship and claim back pay and benefits.

"Your status as acting governor would only change upon the conviction becoming final, the conviction being reversed, or at the conclusion of the term to which Gov. Mandel was elected," Mr. Burch said in the opinion to Mr. Lee.

Russians Seize Man at Embassy

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Soviet police guarding the fire-damaged U.S. Embassy yesterday seized a middle-aged man who tried to enter the building, witnesses said.

A U.S. citizen who saw the incident said that the man shouted: "They say it's a party of workers. I say it's a party of slaves." The unidentified man was pushed several times into the building and driven away, the witness said.

Soviet police guard foreign embassies here to prevent entry by unauthorized Soviet visitors. There have been several instances of people being seized while trying to enter the U.S. Embassy.

Extortion, Embezzlement Charged

RIEDEL, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans Sept. 3 visit to Washington has been postponed to permit President Carter to carry on consultations with Western Hemisphere leaders following the signing of the Panama Canal Treaty Sept. 7, the White House said today. The visit has been rescheduled for Oct. 18-19.

Friuli Region Quake-Aid Scandal Jolts Italians

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Aug. 29 (NYT).—Italy is being shaken by a corruption scandal involving reconstruction efforts in the Friuli region, which was severely damaged by an earthquake last year.

The catastrophe on May 6 of last year killed more than 1,000 persons, injured 2,500 and left about 100,000 homeless in the area northeast of Venice.

Until recently, many Italians had the feeling that rehabilitation work was prompt, efficient and honest. Immediately after the earthquake, the government appointed an under secretary in the Interior Ministry, Giuseppe Zamberletti, as special commissioner for disaster relief, with wide powers. Public funds for assistance were made available quickly. Local authorities were encouraged to shoulder responsibilities for reconstruction projects, using donations that were flowing in from the United States and European countries. Thousands of homeless persons were

relocated in resort hotels on the nearby Adriatic coast and fed in communal kitchens.

But now this nation, which during the last several years has become known for its efficiency, is realizing that the clean hands efficiency that it had thought was

shown in the Friuli reconstruction may be a myth.

Last week, Giuseppe Balbo, the chief aide to the government commissioner for Friuli relief, was arrested on charges of extortion, embezzlement and corruption for allegedly having collected kickbacks from a company that supplied prefabricated housing. The official, according to judicial sources, admitted he had accepted money from the prefabricator, the Precassa Corp. of Savona, but asserted that the funds were used to help particularly needy earthquake victims.

A judge is investigating allegations that all or some of the kickbacks were illegally turned over to local organizations of the Christian Democratic party, the governing force that is traditionally strong in Friuli.

Earlier this month, the mayor of the town of Malanò—where at least 130 inhabitants died in the earthquake—was arrested on similar charges. The mayor, Girolamo Bandiera, also is accused of having taken cash from the prefabricator.

ed in March that it would have 470 ships at the end of September but now says it will have only 464 ships by then. The Navy has forecast a fleet strength of 462 ships a year from now, the report says, but by latest estimates it will have only 455, the Times reported.

## U.S. Is Said to Boost Security On Sensitive Telephone Calls

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (NYT).—In the last two years, the federal government has increased the security of its sensitive telephone calls because of concern about electronic eavesdropping by the Soviet Union in the United States.

According to communications experts in both the Carter and Ford administrations, the government has arranged with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to install, at federal expense, switching devices and other equipment that will route most of its sensitive calls through underground cables, rather than microwave radio systems, in areas where Soviet listening devices could intercept calls.

The decision to spend more than \$10 million to install the extra equipment was the government's first reaction to the discovery that the Soviet Union was engaged in widespread eavesdropping, apparently using equipment in its embassy in Washington and consulates in New York and San Francisco.

According to several officials, the Soviet Union has, for a number of years, been "plucking" long-distance telephone messages transmitted by microwave radio and then using high-speed computers to extract information.

Because the Soviet Union is thought to be interested in developing economic intelligence, the experts believe that its surveillance system is targeted on microwave links leased by major corporations rather than on individual conversations.

According to many reports, the National Security Agency has long operated an extensive electronic surveillance system in the Soviet Union. But because of the relative openness of U.S. communications, the United States may be more vulnerable than the Soviet Union.

Despite the steps already taken, President Carter is expected to decide in the next few weeks on long-term measures to curb electronic surveillance by the Soviet Union, other governments, private corporations and possibly organized crime.

Food Middlemen To Gain in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP).—The people who get food from the farm to the consumer are continuing to get a bigger chunk of what Americans spend to feed themselves, the Agriculture Department says.

A family of three will spend an average of \$1,945 this year for food produced on U.S. farms, 550 more than last year, according to a government analysis released Friday.

The farmers' share of that hypothetical family's spending will drop \$4 to \$743, while the middlemen's share will rise \$54, to \$1,200, the analysis says. That would be the same increase that the processors, wholesalers and retailers experienced from 1975 to 1976.



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## Apolitics and the Desert

When an international conference is held, there is a certain excitement when the police have to dash about, pulling down signs describing American UN Ambassador Andrew Young as "the enemy." Even when a meeting is over, it is possible to spend interesting time in debating just what part the fruitful island of Taiwan played in discussions between the United States and mainland China, and when no conference seems possible the stern, immovable attitudes of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization have a kind of Homeric drama.

Certainly such meetings and non-meetings catch the imagination of the world at large to a greater extent than the scientists and environmentalists gathered in Nairobi to discuss (no one expects any serious action) the gradual drying out of our planet. And yet the facts of Nairobi will doubtless do far more to determine human fate than the emotions of Pretoria, Peking or—if the Middle East should ever gather there—Geneva.

For the desert areas of the world are increasing at a rate of 14 million acres a year. And this is occurring while human technology should be opening the way to more and more areas of cultivation—to draining of marshes, irrigation of dry lands, conquest of the cold, hard lands of the north or the bitterly dry square miles of the south.

Indeed, it is becoming apparent that man and his herds and his cultivation are the principal reasons for the growth of deserts, rather than shifts in the amount of global rainfall. And, instead of coming to grips with this basic question of human survival,

mankind is arguing over whether Muslim or Jew, Catholic or Protestant, one tribe or another, Communist or anti-Communist, is to dominate the shrinking cultivable earth. It is as if Achilles and Hector, instead of battling for Troy, fought for a sandhill.

This is almost exactly the fact in what was once Spanish Sahara, where Polisario fights Moroccan and Mauritanian for the dunes. But there the sand covers potash, and potash is valuable to lands where crops can grow. But of what use would potash be if the desert took over the tillable soil? Similarly, is the fight for Ogaden really between Somali and Ethiopian or between the greenery that can support them both and the drought that penetrates, with each year, more and more of the African Horn? Can Palestinian and Israeli work together to make the West Bank blossom, or kill one another over a potential that can never be realized unless they do work together?

Like the habitat meeting in Vancouver and the many environmental conferences that are being held, the meeting on desertification in Nairobi is really far more fundamental than the diplomatic sessions that assemble to talk about boundaries and voting systems and police arrangements. Yet until all these latter political arrangements can be made, there is little hope of confronting man's natural problems. What is necessary is to recognize that the political questions can be compromised; the natural ones cannot. Man cannot argue with the sun, or the clouds, or ice and snow. He must adapt to them—which means that he must come to agreement with his fellows first.

## New Season for SALT

President Carter's efforts to improve deteriorating Soviet-American relations seem to be achieving results. His conciliatory Charleston speech in July has now received a public response from President Brezhnev, judged favorably by Washington; and Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin has returned from Moscow for a private follow-up. Personal attacks on Carter in the Soviet press have ceased. Both sides are musing public differences. What this means is that the atmosphere is now right, for the first time since January, to move beyond the stalled 1974 Vladivostok accord and to complete SALT II, the critical second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. It is a propitious time to give control of nuclear arms priority over other Soviet-American problems.

The major military questions have been settled. But compromising even the secondary issues that remain will require what former Secretary of State Kissinger last year called "bloodletting" in the Pentagon—and, undoubtedly, in the Soviet general staff as well. Brezhnev has just described SALT as "the most important talks" between Moscow and Washington. Carter has suggested that a SALT agreement is the way to "provide a basis for improvement in political relations" and, perhaps, in trade, the key Soviet objective. A whole series of meetings has been scheduled for September between Foreign Minister Gromyko, a full member of the Soviet Politburo, and Secretary of State Vance, starting in Vienna Sept. 8-10, then continuing in New York and Washington, where Gromyko will see Carter as well.

No one can doubt the personal commitment of Carter, the onetime nuclear submariner, to nuclear disarmament. And Brezhnev clearly has taken personal political risks at home to make détente and arms control the centerpiece of his foreign policy. Carter's Charleston speech sought to allay Soviet suspicions that Washington was reviv-

ing a cold war atmosphere or creating in Brezhnev's words "a smokescreen for another round of the arms race." By talking of "confirming and building on the Vladivostok accord" and describing his March proposals as "long-term goals" Carter has now won a promise from Brezhnev to seek "mutually acceptable solutions."

The American-proposed framework for the impending negotiations, agreed at the Vance-Gromyko Geneva meeting in May, has three elements. An eight-year treaty would incorporate most of the major elements of SALT II agreed at Vladivostok in 1974 and Moscow in January 1976. Second, a three-year compromise agreement will be sought on the few disputed aspects of Vladivostok, especially American Cruise missiles and the Soviet heavy ballistic missiles and their Backfire bomber. Some of Carter's controversial March proposals could also be incorporated in this three-year treaty protocol, designed to slow the arms race pending follow-up negotiations on SALT III to start next year. A third document, containing "principles" for SALT III, would pledge negotiations on the more radical of Carter's March proposals for major reductions in strategic arms.

None of the issues that now need to be resolved would, if settled by compromise, seriously alter the strategic balance. That is why informed Washington officials believe it possible after the Vance-Gromyko September talks—and, probably, a brief further Vance-Brezhnev negotiation in Moscow—to complete SALT II by the end of the year for signature at a Carter-Brezhnev summit.

This estimate reflects a remarkable change of atmosphere from the severe chill in Soviet-American relations that was felt only a few weeks ago. There is an opportunity here that must be seized. No foreign policy objective of the Carter administration deserves higher priority.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Abandoning the Moon

NASA administrators announced the other day that they plan shortly to halt the monitoring here on earth of the remaining Project Apollo instruments operating on the moon. The motive is budgetary, though the amount of money that will be saved—a few hundred thousand dollars—is minuscule in NASA's multi-billion-dollar budget. We believe the decision is unfortunate.

The instruments involved—seismometers at four locations and a gravimeter and geophones at a fifth point on the lunar surface—have functioned far longer than originally expected. For almost half a decade they have been radiating back data on the seismic waves that traverse the moon, indispensable clues to that body's internal structure.

The scientists directly engaged in this

study oppose NASA's decision. They point out that the moon is a relatively quiet body compared to earth, and difficult to get information from; there are relatively few moonquakes and they are mainly gentle; meteor impacts are rare. Over the next year or so, the instruments will begin to wear out and stop reporting. But if monitoring is continued for just another year, there will be that much more data available on lunar seismography and structure.

This nation spent close to 30 billion dollars on Project Apollo, the most expensive scientific effort in history. To stop monitoring now to save a few hundred thousand dollars seems a repudiation of the reason for Apollo, and, in a way, a repudiation of one of the finest chapters in American exploration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

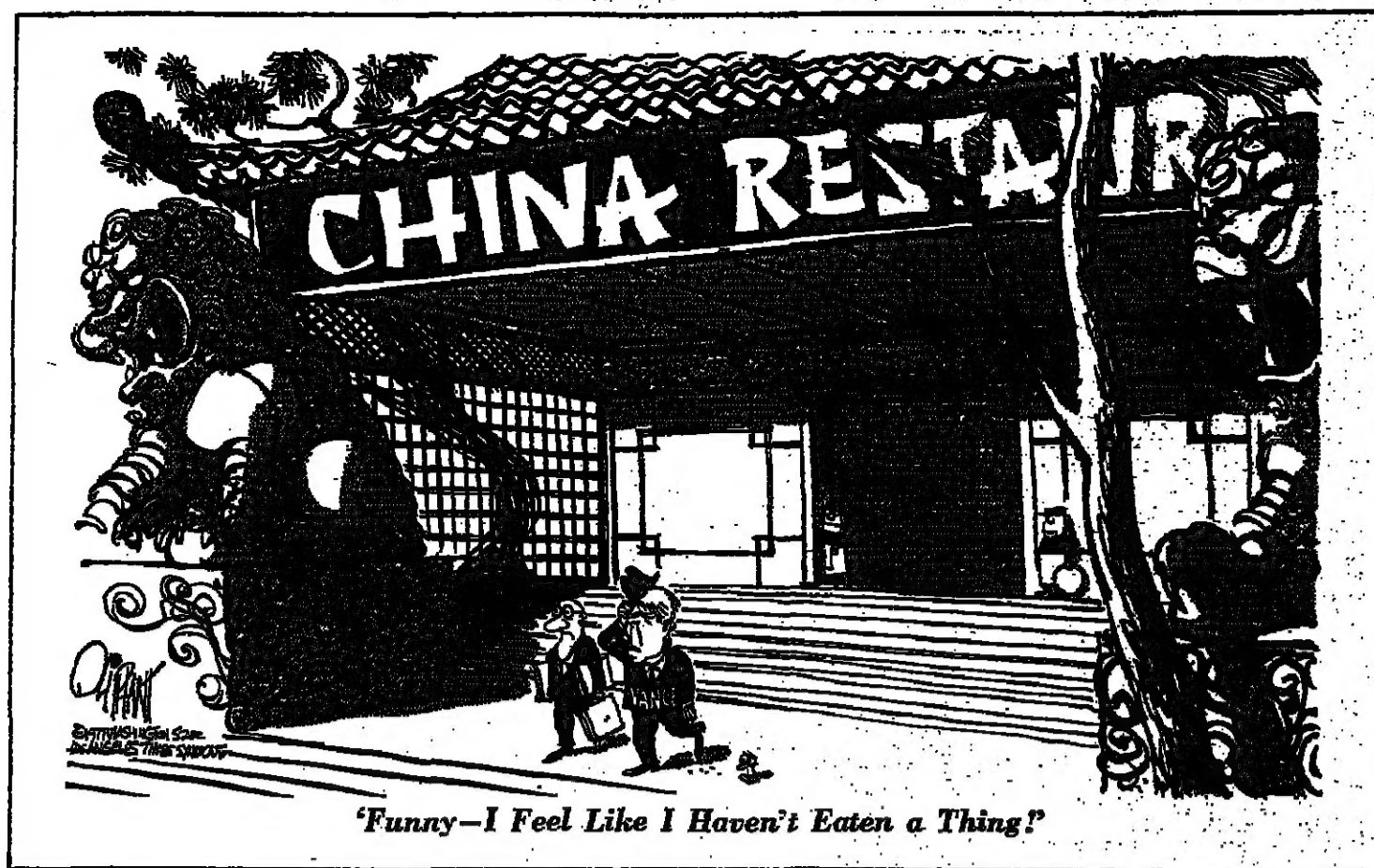
### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 30, 1902  
NEW YORK—President Theodore Roosevelt's recent speeches condemning the trusts and advocating federal control of monopolies, as was to be expected, have caused a cataclysm of discussion throughout the country which increases in proportion to his reiterations. Mr. Roosevelt is arousing the entire country with this issue and impressing Europe as well. He could well be America's most popular president.

#### Fifty Years Ago

August 30, 1927  
WASHINGTON—Card playing and cigarette-smoking increased during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, according to revenue figures which have just been compiled by the government. At the same time statistics show that there was less attendance at cabarets, theaters and concerts. The figures were gathered by the government in its compilation of the total net tax return throughout the country.



'Funny—I Feel Like I Haven't Eaten a Thing'

## The Myth of French Independence

By Norman Jacobs

PARIS—However much they disagree on other issues, the major French political parties unanimously affirm that to safeguard its independence, France must pursue an independent political foreign policy. It must maintain and strengthen its nuclear deterrent and keep its armed forces out of the NATO military organization. Only thus, so the argument goes, can France freely decide its policies in a crisis and thereby act as a sovereign, independent power.

Left, center and right—Marcel Giscard d'Estaing, currently espouse these principles as indisputable axioms, although the left's acceptance of the necessity of a force de frappe is relatively recent. The 1972 version of its Common Program, now being brought up to date, called for renouncing the force de frappe under any form. For the Communists the reversal of position was announced early in the summer by top party officials without any prior warning, but was justified on the basis of the fact that conventional French military power had been neglected and sacrificed to the creation of the force de frappe; realistically, therefore, there was no alternative to maintaining it if France wished to preserve its independence and freedom of action.

### A Myth

Despite the virtually unanimous consensus in France on the soundness of this reasoning, the fact remains that in any meaningful military-political sense, French independence is a myth. It is true that were the U.S.S.R.—the only conceivable source of aggression—to invade Western Germany, France would be free to decide what course of action to pursue. But whether it chose to react or not, its fate would depend on the outcome.

Any Soviet takeover of Western Germany, implying as it would the defeat of defending NATO forces, would reduce France to satellite status or subject it to Finlandization, even if Soviet troops advanced no further than the Rhine.

In other words, "independent" France depends on its NATO allies to hold the line against Soviet aggression. As for the nuclear deterrent, the presumed guarantor of its independence, in any conflict involving France alone with the U.S.S.R., the force de frappe would serve little purpose but to produce what Herman Kahn once termed "pre-

emptive surrender." Meanwhile by weakening NATO through refusing to integrate its forces with the NATO military organization, France renders the conventional military defense of Western Europe against a Soviet attack more difficult and lowers the threshold inhibiting the use of nuclear weapons.

Ironically, despite their posture, French government leaders in the past have been opposed to any U.S. reduction of its NATO forces. It is apparently perfectly natural that the United States should mortgage its independence of action by committing itself to the defense of Western Europe, France included, and by stationing over 200,000 members of its

armed forces in the area as an earnest of its commitment.

After all, according to many French, the United States is not acting out of generosity; it is only pursuing its own vital interests. What this argument overlooks is that the United States has other policy options available which would also serve its vital interests. But one would assume that since it is France, not the United States, whose territorial integrity and sovereignty would be directly menaced in the event of Soviet aggression, it has an even more vital interest than the U.S. in strengthening NATO.

Nonetheless, French political leaders continue to celebrate the myth of independence. And, it

should be recognized, like all myths, this one too has its uses. For the parties of center and right, it establishes the legitimacy of their claim to maintain the legacy of Gaullism. For the French Communist party, it serves to weaken NATO and thereby strengthen the hand of Soviet policymakers. And for many Frenchmen in the street, it understandably stimulates and nourishes a sense of pride in a nation that once was the dominant power in Europe and which, one hopes, will not have to experience the proverbial fall.

Mr. Jacobs, former editor of the Foreign Policy Association, lives in Paris.

## The Helms Case: An Issue of Law

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—Griffin Bell, who returns this week from a brief vacation, must deal soon with what may be the prickliest question he has faced as attorney general: whether to let a grand jury indict Richard Helms, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, for perjury. The case is inevitably an awkward one, requiring as it does another painful look at what American governments did in the name of intelligence. But it is the more difficult for Bell—as it was for the previous attorney general, Edward Levi—because an inner circle of powerful figures in Washington society is applying pressure on behalf of Helms.

As a company town whose business is government, Washington has always had something of a social-political establishment: policymakers, lawyers and journalists who stay as administrators come and go. The makers of postwar American foreign policy are a prominent element now, and Helms is very much a part of that world.

### Toasts of Support

He was guest of honor in January, 1975, at a private dinner party that was immortalized by a story in The Washington Post. The guests included Henry Kissinger, Robert McNamara and Averell Harriman; there were toasts of sympathy and support. At other social occasions in Washington, officials dealing with the Helms case have actually found

themselves being denounced for "persecuting poor Dick Helms." The effort to protect Helms took extraordinary form the other day in a newspaper column by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak. It warned that bringing him to trial on perjury charges could expose "the nation and its recent presidents to obloquy" and "end" intelligence cooperation with our allies. It quoted an "eminent Democrat," as having said that such a prosecution "would be the single most damaging thing that could be done to this country."

The column said a "seasoned" Washington lawyer with liberal connections "considered the grand jury investigation 'an outrage.' Ought that possibly be Edward Bennett Williams, who is Helms's lawyer? It put down the Justice Department lawyers in charge of the grand jury as 'youthful investigators.' (They are 36, James Madison's age at the Constitutional Convention, and 30; in any event, they act as the attorney general's direction.)"

The Helms case, Evans and Novak said, presented a choice between "open government" and national security. If President Carter was concerned about the latter, they suggested, he should instruct Attorney General Bell to prevent an indictment. The one thought curiously missing from the column was that the law might have something to do with the case of Richard Helms. Indeed, one

could read it without having the slightest idea why a law-enforcement official as thoughtful and conservative as Edward Levi would have ordered a grand jury investigation—and why the jury is now, evidently, prepared to return an indictment.

In Senate hearings in 1975, Helms was asked whether the CIA had tried to overthrow the government of Chile. Helms answered: "No, sir." Synalagon continued: "Did you have any money passed to the opponents of (Chilean President) Allende?" "No, sir." In fact, the intelligence investigations later showed that the CIA had given millions in cover funds to anti-Allende forces.

### Legal Question

That testimony, widely publicized, raised a legal question that no conscientious attorney general could ignore: Had Helms, under oath, told a knowing and deliberate falsehood on a matter relevant to the business of Congress?

The issue, in short, is one of law—and of law in more than some narrow technical sense. The Helms case tests again whether this country believes what it avowed as recently as Watergate: that the highest officials, like the rest of us, are obligated to obey the law.

Of course there's more to this case than the basic issue of principle. The law of perjury can be complex. The government, if it goes to trial, would have to prove what Helms knew in 1963, when he gave the answer. But disclosure for the limited purpose of law enforcement is a far cry from applying the slogan "open government" to intelligence generally.

And the issue of principle—the application of law to those especially sworn to uphold it—remains. Jimmy Carter, of all presidents, has the least reason to give way to establishment opinion in such a question. He would be foolish in the extreme to interfere with what should be a decision by his attorney general—a decision on the law.

## Letters

### Out of Proportion

The French government has indicated that disarmament should begin with those countries whose arsenal is most out of proportion to the needs of world strategic balance. That formula contains a rather interesting assumption, e.g., that maintaining the balance might not entail making war.

But if [as it further indicated] all countries ought to be disarmed completely, it would perhaps be reasonable to have a word first of all with the United States and the Soviet Union.

Two years ago, a U.S. government disarmament specialist estimated that her government had 12 times as many nuclear weapons as would be necessary to destroy the world's population; the Soviet Union is thought to have achieved an even larger overkill multiple. More important, the Stockholm Institute for Peace Research Institute judges that those two powers are now on the point of attaining first-strike capability; i.e., either might attack the other first without incurring retaliation that would exceed the tolerable level of destruction.

Such arms are out of proportion not with world strategic balance but with the world itself.

DAVID DORRANCE, Paris.

### Medical Schools

I read Bari Barne's article, "Medical Schools Reject U.S. Funds" (HT, Aug. 18) with interest and concern. My concern is that the article might give the

impression that the federal government is attempting to pressure U.S. medical schools into accepting unqualified students. Such an impression would be totally erroneous.

As stated in Mr. Barnes's article, passing Part 1 of the examination of the National Board of Medical Examiners (Part 1, NBME) is one of the criteria for transfer under provisions of the government program.

The Association of American Medical Colleges has described Part 1, NBME, as "a comprehensive, interdisciplinary examination covering: 1) Anatomy, 2) Behavioral sciences, 3) Biochemistry, 4) Microbiology, 5) Pathology, 6) Pharmacology, and 7) Physiology." The minimum passing score on Part 1 corresponds to a percentile rank of 11. That is, the lowest passing grade is a grade that surpasses the grades obtained by approximately 11 per cent of the students enrolled in U.S. medical schools. Therefore, any foreign-enrolled American medical student who has passed Part 1 has scored higher than at least approximately 11 per

cent of U.S.-enrolled medical students.

Certainly, such a foreign-enrolled student should not be categorized as unqualified in comparison to a reference group of U.S.-enrolled medical students who have met the U.S. medical schools' respective and highly selective standards of admission.

ZEV WILLIAM E. LARINE, Extern, Faculté de Médecine de Rouen, France.

### A Question

The expulsion of Philip Agee from France on unspecified charges, following his expulsion from the United Kingdom on unspecified charges, demands an answer to the question "Why?" Concerned Americans Abroad, a London-based group of American citizens, agrees with the explanation given by the current former Attorney General of the United States, Ramsey Clark, who said that Philip Agee was expelled from Britain because "He talks too much." Too much for whom?

Philip Agee's exposure of the CIA in his book "Inside the Company: A CIA Diary" has been substantiated by hearings of the U.S. Congress. Agee has continued to make public the information about the CIA, whose past secret activities led to the tragedies in Greece, Chile and Vietnam.

Concerned Americans Abroad calls on other Americans resident outside as well as inside the United States to join in condemning the unwarranted harassment of this conscientious American citizen.

RONA MARAN, London.

## A Cover-up On Natural Disasters

By Stephen Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—The most settled frontier in international life today is the one where the sovereign rights of nations are challenged in the name of the human rights of their citizens. It will be made more settled by an international agreement should be ten binding governments to provide relief for victims of natural disasters in their territory.

The demand arises from a fact that some nations, perhaps an increasing number for political reasons, are their official gaze from citizens suffering in like moving disasters, like drought and epidemics, and sudden disasters, like floods and hurricanes.

Either the government not wish to advertise its inability to care for its own citizens seeking for international aid, or it fear a drop in tourist earnings from other sources it has a grievance against the people from the affected region, or something.

The leading case remains of Ethiopia in 1973, when now-gone Selassie government covered up a drought and its that may have claimed as many as 100,000 lives. Similar charges are currently leveled against Ghana and, according to the Inter-Dent, published by the United Nations Association New York.

The publication suggests the shaky Ghanaian campaign self-reliance makes it easy for the government to admit famine exists and embarrass to request foreign assistance.

### Sovereignty

Why hasn't the United Nations stepped in? "We are not a government," a key UN official said. "National sovereignty is a fact of international life. We must respect it."

Haiti, meanwhile, seem have played down a drought that has produced famine conditions in its poverty-stricken northwest hinterland, again, a regime determined not to let the UN or national inspection teams caused of neglecting the interests of its own citizens.

The dimensions are suggested by a UNA report from 1972 to 1976, three of the 42 countries considered the poorest in the world major natural disasters require some measure of international assistance, and that in a disaster in that political considerations are alleged to have limited the government's response.

International relief of now refer to the "second aster" in relief operations, adequate government resources to nature's toll.

This is the situation confided by the new UNA report of a group of leading heavyweights as George B. Hubert Humphrey and an "Acts of Nature, Acts of the Global Response to Natural Disasters."

It's full of thoughtful suggestions (worked out, change, in consultation many of the people who'd to carry them out to the technological, logistical, financial and administrative aspects of international relief, premise is that merely to their nose above water so the resources of most poor tries that they have a legitimate claim on extra help for the multibillion-dollar part of woe attributable to natural disasters.

The more questionable in the UNA report lies in its proposal for an international agreement specifying the "rights obligations" of government assisting victims of natural disasters. In evident dismay, report notes that none of articles in the existing Geneva Conventions regulate the behavior of governments in disaster situations. Back to drafting board in Geneva, UNA advises.

But is that trip really necessary? It is hard to avoid feeling that, worthy as this cause may be, there is a surplus of rights and conventions on international books, and problem is not to add new but to enforce old ones.

I suspect that even the most ardent humanitarians and nationalists among us agree that there is a finite limit to the number and kind of obligations that can be heaped on any one nation's people. Some selectivity is required these pledges are to have life beyond paper.

مكتبة الجليل





IN OF AUTUMN—Herdsmen in the region of Appenzel, Switzerland, bringing in their herds from Alpine pastures—an indication of the approach of fall.

### Effort to Halt Growth of Wasteland

## 'Desertification' Talks Begin in Nairobi

By Boyce Rensberger

JOEL, Aug. 29 (NYT).—This is to halt the diminishing of the area of fertile land, a key stage today as the nations conference on desertification opens here.

The 12-day conference, the more than two years of preparation, is already under way. It is expected to be a landmark event, a global effort on a new environmental issue.

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By Rich Jaroslovsky

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Smithsonian Institution's secretary, S. Dillon Ripley, is being called the "magnet on the Mall."

The nickname may be justified. Last year the Smithsonian drew 21 million people to the exhibits, lectures and other activities that were mostly concentrated along the capital's Mall, or central park. The visitors explored the institution's immense collections, which include the Wright Brothers' first airplane and the world's longest beard (17 1/2 feet); they celebrated at a summer-long outdoor bash called the Festival of American Folklife; they heard singer Tony Bennett and guitarist Les Paul, among others, in Smithsonian-sponsored concerts.

But Smithsonian critics, whose numbers are growing, have other names for the institution. They see it as an overgrown and largely unaccountable creature swallowing millions of federal dollars a year. Some call it "the monster on the Mall."

### Mismanagement Charged

With 14 major museums and galleries, more than 4,500 full-time employees and an annual budget exceeding \$115 million, the Smithsonian is by far the largest museum complex in the nation. It got that way through a period of explosive growth that began more than a decade ago and is still going on. But critics of the institution have kept pace with that growth; the Smithsonian is drawing more fire

than perhaps ever before in its 131-year history.

Columnist Jack Anderson and The Washington Post, among others, have published articles alleging irregularities in Smithsonian financial practices and attacking Mr. Ripley's management. The General Accounting Office, a congressional investigative agency, recently added its own criticism of some Smithsonian activities and called for Congress, which supplies more than 80 per cent of the Smithsonian's budget, to keep a closer eye on the institution.

Where all this will lead isn't clear yet. Frank Thompson, a New Jersey Democrat who heads the House Administration Committee, says there is a growing feeling among legislators that "we ought to know more about the institution than we are being told." Alaska's Ted Stevens, the assistant Senate Republican leader, notes that congressional staff members are investigating the Smithsonian and its relationship to the rest of the federal government, but he adds, "The Smithsonian is a sacred cow, and it isn't exactly the most popular thing in the world to question it."

Smithsonian officials believe that the institution is a target of Congress and the press simply because of its size and lack of political clout and because, as Mr. Ripley puts it, "we sit up waves" by attracting public attention to Smithsonian activities. They deny charges of mismanagement and questionable fiscal practices; they say the institution has spent its money wisely

and effectively. "We feel the taxpayer is getting a good deal," says David Challinor, the Smithsonian's assistant secretary for science.

### Agreement on One Thing

Both backers and critics agree that Mr. Ripley is the man most responsible for the Smithsonian's current shape. Since taking charge in 1964, he has transformed the institution. He has obtained funds for six new museums, begun major projects like the monthly Smithsonian magazine, and quadrupled the institution's budget.

The results impress many. "What I see is an institution that serves not only the city but also the world," says Nancy Benke, chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts. "As surely it's an incredible happening," E. Leland Webber, director of Chicago's Field Museum of Natural History, calls Mr. Ripley "one of the most skilled museum administrators in the country."

Critics, including some current and former Ripley aides, generally concede the secretary's achievements. But they say that the Smithsonian has sacrificed serious research activity and has lost some of its scientific integrity because of commercialization and the quest for popular acceptance. They also charge that the institution may be involved in too many activities to do them all justice.

Sherman Lee, director of Cleveland's Museum of Art, acknowledges that Mr. Ripley is "extremely successful," but he adds that he "tends to emphasize pub-

lic relations and show-biz at the expense of depth."

Friends and colleagues regard the 63-year-old Mr. Ripley as a complicated figure. Although he comes from a patrician New York family, was educated at Yale and Harvard, and is a fixture on the Washington social circuit, he has made his mark on the institution chiefly as a popularizer. Smithsonian attendance has more than doubled during his tenure, not only because of new buildings like the cavernous National Air and Space Museum but also because of new attractions at the old museums.

Acquaintances say Mr. Ripley has considerable charm, which has helped him court potential donors and woo legislators. But some say he also has a streak of imperiousness. "He's a very, very complex man," a former aide says. "Dillon is almost excessively brilliant. His range of knowledge is startling. But he's got the arrogance of somebody who's very talented and knows it."

Mr. Ripley rejects such criticism. "It is assumed by some that because I have strong views and express them strongly, I am arrogant," he says. "Just because I think of the social implications of things and dress in Brooks Brothers suits, there's some feeling that I'm an elitist."

Smithsonian officials also dismiss complaints that Mr. Ripley spends too much time away from Washington. From June, 1976, to September, 1976, he spent 255 days either traveling or at Litchfield, Conn., where he has an office and a bird preserve. Officials say that Mr. Ripley, like previous Smithsonian secretaries, is entitled to continue his own scientific

studies while in office and that his administrative duties often take him out of town on official business.

Even the secretary's detractors admit he has achieved some major successes. A former assistant recalls a series of meetings several years ago between Mr. Ripley, Smithsonian officials and outside consultants about beginning Smithsonian magazine. "Most people were against it," the aide recalls. "They thought it would fail" because of the volatile nature of the magazine business.

But Mr. Ripley pushed the idea through, the aide says, "mostly by just ignoring advice he didn't want to hear." Instead of being an expensive flop, the magazine has grown in seven years to a circulation of 1.6 million. Last year it earned \$2.9 million for its publisher, Smithsonian Associates, the institution's public education and cultural group.

Complaints of Secrecy

Despite the institution's federal subsidy of more than \$100 million a year, some lawmakers and congressional aides complain that they aren't told enough about its activities. One reason is that the Smithsonian also receives money from private gifts and endowments, which it can use without reporting to Congress. "You can't get Ripley to say a damned word about his trust funds," complains Rep. Thompson.

Congressmen are especially irked because the Smithsonian sometimes starts a project with private funds and then transfers it into its federal appropriations request. It used private money for Antarctica, when it rescued the failing Cooper-Hewitt Museum of Decorative Arts and Design in New York City several years ago. While the takeover wasn't kept secret, the Smithsonian never formally told Congress of its plans. Now it gets \$600,000 a year in federal money to run the museum.

Smithsonian officials haven't been "duplicitous" in such use of private money, says Alaska's Sen. Stevens, a member of the Appropriations subcommittee that controls its budget. "They're just not told us," Rep. Thompson observes. "If you don't know anything about it, it's awfully hard to ask the right questions."

Mr. Ripley and other Smithsonian officials contend that lawmakers just haven't been paying enough attention. They say they have been willing to tell Congress whatever it wants to know but that legislators only began to take notice last year when, for the first time, the institution's federal appropriation hit \$100 million. "When you get that, that's a kind of magic figure, and you become more visible," says Mr. Challinor, the assistant secretary.

'A Tender Breed'

Although Mr. Ripley rejects most of the criticism of the Smithsonian and himself, he concedes he has been stung by the charges. In fact, he says, he recently consulted a lawyer about suing over what he terms "slandorous" attacks. But he dropped plans for legal action, he says, when the lawyer said he probably couldn't win.

"Politicians understand this [criticism], but museum people don't," he says. "We're a tender breed."

Nonetheless, Mr. Ripley doesn't show any signs of relinquishing his job any time soon. His relations with the Smithsonian's board of regents—which includes the chief justice, the Vice-President, and several congressmen and private citizens—appear good, and he says the board has indicated he can stay on indefinitely.

Besides, he says, he wants to stick around to see how some current projects turn out. The National Zoological Park, a Smithsonian bureau, is undergoing a major expansion and redesign. And the institution is trying to persuade Congress to build a center at Silver Hill, Md., to house the overflow of the 75 million items in its collections. The estimated cost of the center is \$21.5 million.

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## WAVERLEY ROOT: Misty Origins of the Lemon

THE lemon, says the Encyclopedia Britannica, seems to have been unknown to the ancient Greeks and Romans and to have been introduced into Spain and the North African countries some time between the years AD 1000 and 1300. Neither Aristotle nor Virgil had the privilege of consulting the Britannica and so were not warned against exposing their ignorance, the first by writing about it under the name of *citrus persea* and the second under that of the Median apple.

Theophrastus and Antiphanes also did not know that they did not know the lemon, and were therefore under no compulsion to write about it. A painter in Pompeii took the liberty of depicting the unknown lemon (possibly invented in the subject because of its rarity) and by the 4th century, when the Roman Empire still held its own, not only the fruit but even the tree appeared in mural painting, perhaps because of the exploit of the Roman agricultural writer Palladius, who is credited with having planted the first lemon tree in Italy in that century.

The Hebrews were supposed already to have planted lemon trees in Palestine and they were perhaps also being cultivated in Greece. In the time of Trajan (1st-2d century) lemons were imported from Libya. However, lemons were always rare and expensive in ancient Rome, and it may be that their sporadic cultivation in the Mediterranean basin was abandoned when the empire collapsed, removing the market for them.

### The Return

The return of the lemon to Europe was also earlier than the date given by the Encyclopedia Britannica. It was during the 8th and 9th centuries that many were planted in the Sahara by Arab invaders, according to the American anthropologist Lloyd Cabot Briggs (the Portuguese added new varieties there during the 14th to 17th centuries). The Moors are credited with having planted the lemon groves of Andalusia; they had already taken over much of Spain in the 8th century. We may suppose that it was they also who introduced the fruit into Sicily, which they conquered in the same century.

Europe farther north, however, probably did wait until the Crusaders returned from the Middle East to acquire the lemon, not quite at the Britannica's earliest date, AD 1000, but conceivably by the second, 1200 (although the word "lemon" entered the English language only in the 14th century).

The confusion of the Britannica may be explained by the ambiguous nature of the lemon itself and by the mystery which clouds its origin. It appeared unwittingly some time during the evolution of the citrus fruits; it was already being cultivated more than 2,000 years ago, Alphonse de Candolle wrote in 1893—but where? Malaysia, says one authority, but only one. China, say several, but the lemon seems to have been a relatively recent arrival there. Persia, says a third school, but if the lemon started there it should have been present in the Middle East early enough to have been grown in the hanging gardens of Babylon; food historian Georges Blond says that it was not.

No definite date for its presence in Asia Minor is known before 185 BC, when veterans of

the Roman legions returned to Italy bringing with them what were apparently the first lemons the Romans had ever seen. It seems to be the opinion today that the lemon originated in the Indus Valley, though so far no identifiable seeds have been found there.

### Tender and Fussy

In the absence of other data, the conditions under which a plant thrives best often offer a clue to the region where it originated and developed its growing habits; the lemon, perversely, thrives best today under conditions which correspond to none of its suggested places of origin. A tender subtropical evergreen tree which does well in tropical climates provided the conditions are right, it is fussy about those conditions. It likes plenty of water but has plenty of rain hardly consistent with the theory that it comes from monsoon country; for it is a fertile feeder of diseases when drenched.

It also responds badly to sudden fluctuations of temperature—and, subtropical or not, suffers, like humans, from sunburn. Hence its favorite habitat is more or less rainless coasts—in Sicily, which produces 90 per cent of the total Italian lemon crop, or southern California, which produces 80 per cent of the total U.S. lemon crop (Florida is too

damp to offer serious competition). The presence of the sea keeps temperatures even and provides humidity from the air rather than from rain (but lemon trees need more, so in California, though the trees never grow more than 40 miles inland, they are extensively irrigated).

The very nature of the lemon is mysterious: it is even a full-fledged species? Linnaeus thought not, and described it as a variety of the citron, calling it *Citrus medica* variety *limonum*; it has since been promoted to full membership in the hierarchy and rechristened *Citrus limon*. Yet its cultivated varieties do not breed true from seed, so to make sure that a lemon tree will produce the same sort of fruit as its parent, it is propagated not from seeds, but by budding, often on rootstock of the sour orange tree. Some botanists suggest that the lemon is a hybrid, possibly of the citron and the lime.

### Three Groups

Pure-bred lemons, if that is what they are, fall into three groups: common or acid lemons, which are the commercial varieties we all know, rough lemons, used chiefly as rootstock for other citrus fruits (except other lemons), and sweet lemons, which are horticultural curiosities. They produce the effect less of sweetness than of insipidity, and in

fact they do not contain more sugar than other lemons, but only less acid (these seem to have been the kind into which the ladies of Louis XIV's court used to bite from time to time to keep their lips attractively red).

The lemon is something of an anomaly in being an important food which is nevertheless almost never eaten in toto by itself. Instead, lemons are offered as a garnish, in mustard oil, flavored with exotic spices.

Morocco has a specialty of salted lemons, provocatively aromatic, and even in staid England, after the conquest of India gave Britons a liking for spicy dishes, lemons were pickled, "botted up," Elizabeth David wrote, "with horseradish and mustard flour." But ordinarily lemons enter cooking only through their juice (it was one of the first flavors of a cold water about 1840; it is the fourth most popular kind of sherbet in the United States after orange, pineapple and lime, and it is at its most subtle in deserts like soufflés and their peel (but housewives are beginning to distrust lemon rind now that they know it is brought to a bright golden color with ethylene gas and preserved by diphenyl), and even their flowers, whose worst use is perhaps that of being floated on hot onion soup.

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### And the Environment

## Wanted: A Bill of Rights for Tourists

By Robert J. Dunphy

NEW YORK (NYT).—The worldwide tourist industry should end its "dangerous over-exploitation of the environment" and assume increasing responsibility "for guarding each country's resources instead of being the great spoiler," the International Association of Scientific Tourism experts was told at a recent meeting in Athens.

The warning was issued by a Greek architect and carried in the international travel trade publication, *Le Répertoire des Voyages*, but the words reflect mounting worldwide criticism of what environmentalists refer to as "the depredations of mass tourism."

Here are some recent developments:

• At a meeting in Hamburg, an international convention of ecologists demanded that government officials around the world put a stop to the wholesale takeover of sites on seacoasts, lakefronts and riverbanks for conversion into tourist accommodations.

• In Madrid, the Spanish government has announced that the Altamira caves, containing some of the world's finest prehistoric wall paintings, will be opened to the public after having been closed for almost a year. The caves were shut down after officials discovered that the changes in temperature and humidity generated by some 4,000 visitors daily were causing serious damage to the works. A limit of 500 visitors a day will be imposed pending the installation of equipment designed to keep the temperature and humidity at a constant level. In France, the equally impressive Lascaux caves in the Dordogne have been closed for the same reason since 1973 to all except scientists and art historians. A replica of the caves

has been erected above ground on the site so that tourists can see the paintings as they last appeared when open to the public.

• In Italy, some 80 cities have barred all vehicular traffic from the "historical" center of town and converted the areas into pedestrian zones to prevent further deterioration to the buildings and antiquities, caused by pollution. And the ancient Roman city of Pompeii, engulfed by lava centuries ago, is now facing destruction by vandals, weeds and hordes of tourists. The Italian government has appropriated more than \$4 million for the protection and preservation of the ruins south of Naples.

• In France, 37 beaches have been given the classification D (bad quality) because of pollution from overdevelopment and an additional 144 were classified as C (temporarily bad quality). A ray of hope was seen in a government notation that the number of D beaches had decreased since 1973 as a result of anti-pollution efforts.

• Fabian Chavez, U.S. assistant secretary of commerce for tour-

ism, told representatives of the 100-nation world tourism organization meeting in Spain that world tourism "is more than a commercial activity; it is a trust, and all of us are responsible for its exercise." Mr. Chavez, who heads the U.S. Travel Service, urged that the WTO adopt a tourist bill of rights outlining the rights of the tourist and the corresponding responsibilities of governments and the industry.

• In Greece, the national tourism organization has embarked on a nationwide program to protect traditional settlements and customs and to spread the impact of tourism to less-crowded parts of the country. As part of the project, 15 villages in outlying areas of Greece are being rehabilitated to lure tourists away from the huge resort complexes—"tourist concentration camps," in the words of one government official—that blanket the environs of Athens.

Reaction against the abuses of mass tourism is not confined exclusively to environmentalists or to people who write letters to newspapers. A recent London seminar was told. In Britain alone, delegates to a meeting of the British Travel Authority learned, the opposition to tourism comprised a powerful lobby, highly placed and highly vocal. This public outcry against tourists crowding out Londoners in restaurants and buses reached such a frenzy this year that a columnist for the *Evening Standard* called for a tax on visitors from abroad.

### Scot Wins Guitar Contest

BENICASEM, Spain, Aug. 29 (AP).—David Russell of Glasgow won the 11th international Francisco Tarrega guitar competition, the jury said last week. Hisashi Anri Shibata of Japan won the second prize and his countryman Turo Kammari placed third.

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of the late Mr. [Name], August 30, 1977.



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25%	16%	MGM	1b	8	38	21%	20%	27%
32%	24%	Mehm	1.50	6	118	26%	25%	28%
46%	42%	MFE	MC 3.90		110	45%	45%	45%
98%	87%	MHC	PH 6.12		11000	95	95	95
26	24%	MHC	PH 2.85		12	25%	25%	25%
17%	13%	MHC	T.200	8	22	14%	14%	14%
30%	28%	MHC	PH 2.87		4	29%	29%	29%
26%	26%	MHC	PH 2.87		25	25%	25%	25%
18%	16%	MHC	PH 2.87	11	25	25%	25%	25%

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(Continued on Page 2.)



## en Cuts a Value er Cent

### Attempt Exports

Two Dispatches  
B.O.M. Aug. 29.—  
lay devalued its cur-  
per cent and froze  
attempt to inject life  
giving economy.

Thorbjorn Falldin told  
devalued that Swedish  
had been hit by finan-  
and bankruptcies in  
on a scale which  
sen known since the

devalued came in the  
draw from the so-  
the joint float of  
jean currencies, after  
reserves to defend  
rate of the krona,  
deflation from the  
d Norway and Den-  
value their currencies  
cent, but both these  
decided to remain in  
European float.

He hoped the devalua-  
allow Swedish com-  
increase their exports  
8 and 9 per cent next

enced a freeze on prices  
of October, and  
de unions and employ-  
mediate talks on ways  
inflation while main-  
employment. He ex-  
edness to consider  
year, and said he  
a payroll tax levied on  
from 4 per cent to

den finances to a state of health.  
Out of the 795 firms surveyed,  
those in deficit made combined  
losses last year of more than 2,000  
billion lire, while those in profit  
earned less than 600 billion lire.

Montedison and Anilco, Italy's  
two biggest chemicals firms, are  
both suffering from chronic  
losses. Generale Immobiliare, the  
country's largest property firm, is  
still awaiting financial rescue  
from long-threatened collapse be-  
cause of its high debt.

Workers, meanwhile, face pros-  
pects of higher unemployment as  
factories cut down on manning  
levels or close operations com-  
pletely.

Unemployment is estimated to  
total around 1.5 million. The  
manufacturing industry reduced  
its work force by 1.1 per cent in  
the first half of this year com-  
pared with levels a year ago.

Unions in the Montedison  
group are battling to maintain  
more than two decades.

Italian companies are  
in low profit margins  
is making it difficult  
for them to pay  
o shareholders.

made shares an unat-  
investment, compared  
of interest earned on  
ills or on straightfor-  
deposits. The govern-  
ment measures are un-  
change this situation

study by Mediobanca  
hat Italy's biggest 795  
d around 8,000 billion  
lioni in new share  
restore their debt-rid-



Premier Thorbjorn Falldin, center, with Economics Minister Gosta Bohman, left, and Labor Minister Per Ahlmark, announcing devaluation of krona and other measures.

2 per cent, starting next year.  
Mr. Falldin said the govern-  
ment expected share dividends  
not to rise during 1978 and 1979.  
He said that large investments  
would be needed to help Sweden's  
ailing steel, textile and shipbuild-  
ing industries, but added that the  
government intends to phase out  
various forms of direct subsidies  
to industry as profits improve.

The Premier said that in a  
precarious economic situation with  
two-digit inflation, a trade deficit  
estimated at 16 billion kronor  
coupled with weak productivity  
and outside stocks generating  
crises in many branches, a devalua-  
tion alone was not enough. The  
Swedish people must face the bill  
and mend their expansive and  
expensive ways instead of con-  
tinuing to live on borrowed  
money, he warned.

He said last April's 6-per-cent  
devaluation and the subsequent  
increase in value-added tax from  
17.5 to 20.5 per cent had held  
back domestic consumption but  
had not helped the country's

exports and balance-of-payments  
situation as much as expected.  
He pointed to rapid price and  
production cost increases in  
Sweden and the lack of help for  
Swedish exports based on eco-  
nomic recovery in major foreign  
markets.

Sweden's exports have been  
lagging since 1974 because of in-  
creased labor costs, he said.  
Wages have risen three times  
more over the last five years  
than in West Germany, Sweden's  
main competitor.

Sweden is the fifth country to  
leave the European float since  
it was set up in 1972. Britain,  
Ireland, Italy and France were  
fopped out earlier by difficulties  
with their own currencies.

Six countries are left in the  
snake: West Germany, the Neth-  
erlands, Belgium, Luxembourg,  
Norway and Denmark. West  
Germany is the big brother in  
the float. It has the strongest  
currency, and does 35 per cent  
of its trade with the other five  
countries.

In Brussels, monetary sources  
expected strenuous efforts to keep  
the float intact following the  
exit of its most vulnerable  
member.

The snake was set up to create  
a zone of monetary stability in  
a world of floating exchange  
rates, and its currencies are al-  
lowed to move only within narrow  
limits—up to 2.5 per cent—in  
relation to each other.

In Oslo, Norwegian Finance  
Minister Per Kjetil Skjold said Sweden's  
cushion government of centrist,  
liberals and conservatives had  
entered on a dangerous course.

Norway's Labor government con-  
sidered devaluation an unsuitable  
instrument for solving economic  
problems, but had been forced to  
devalue by 5 per cent because  
Sweden took 20 per cent of Nor-  
way's exports, he said.

In Copenhagen, central bank  
director Erik Hoffmeyer told re-  
porters that Denmark would not  
have devalued if Sweden had not  
left the European float.

## Javits Warns Of Danger of World Slump

### Without Quick Action To Shore Up System

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP).—  
There is a danger of a world-  
wide depression in two or three  
years unless measures are taken  
quickly to shore up the interna-  
tional economic system, Sen.  
Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., said today.

As starting points to avoid what  
he termed "one of the greatest  
economic dangers of the century,"  
Sen. Javits called for strict arma-  
ment limitation agreements, greater  
investment by the oil-exporting  
nations and the political union  
of Western Europe.

If there is another worldwide  
depression, he said, it would be  
felt in the developing nations as  
well as in the industrialized coun-  
tries of Eastern Europe and the  
West.

"Such a depression could last  
as long as the last depression of  
the 1930s and possibly even longer  
because, obviously, in this age of  
atomic warfare, we cannot ex-  
pect to have the war-led recovery  
that occurred then," Sen. Javits  
told the Senate banking sub-  
committee on international fi-  
nance.

Four Factors Cited

Without preventive measures,  
Sen. Javits said, a depression is  
threatening because of four fac-  
tors: The increase in world oil  
prices, persistent world unemploy-  
ment, a high rate of inflation  
and the mounting debt, especially  
among less-developed countries  
which have increased their out-  
side debt from \$83 billion in 1973  
to as much as \$180 billion by the  
end of 1976.

Other witnesses were not so  
pessimistic. Anthony Solomon,  
under secretary of the Treasury  
for monetary affairs, conceded  
that some countries have "reached  
the limits of prudence in bor-  
rowing."

But Mr. Solomon added that on  
balance "there is no evidence that  
the international monetary system  
is presently in danger either  
from general overborrowing or  
from uncreditworthy countries or  
from overextension of the banking  
system."

Henry Wallich, a governor of  
the Federal Reserve System, said  
the surge in debt "does not seem  
to pose any imminent threat to  
the stability of the world eco-  
nomic and financial system."

Richard Cooper, under sec-  
retary of state for economic af-  
fairs, outlined a three-point  
program for dealing with the  
international debt: Expanding the  
world economy, cutting consump-  
tion of oil and increasing the  
financial authority of the Inter-  
national Monetary Fund.

## U.S. Investment Abroad Rose by 10% Last Year

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP).—  
U.S. direct investment  
abroad rose 10 per cent  
last year to \$137.2 billion, the  
Commerce Department re-  
ported today.

The increase compared with  
a 13-per-cent rise in 1975.  
The department said net  
capital outflows declined 27  
per cent to \$4.6 billion, part  
of that reflecting "host-coun-  
try policies that led to sales  
and liquidations of some af-  
filiates."

Reinvested earnings were off  
4 per cent to \$7.7 billion, largely  
due to a 64-per-cent drop in  
reinvested earnings of petro-  
leum affiliates, the depart-  
ment said.

The agency said one petro-  
leum affiliate, which the  
department did not identify,  
postponed a large dividend  
payment from 1975 into early  
1976 and thus distorted rein-  
vested earnings for those  
years.

## U.S. Oil Firm Obtains Grace Period on Debts

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ).—  
Commonwealth Oil Refining  
Co. will avoid a threatened bank-  
ruptcy this week, at least accord-  
ing to Gary Davis, president and  
acting chairman of the financial-  
ly troubled oil concern.

In an interview following a  
tumultuous four-hour meeting of  
the company's board Friday—  
where eight directors resigned  
and chairman Norman Keith  
stepped down from his post—Mr.  
Davis said he believed the com-  
pany would be able to survive  
beyond the previously announced  
Thursday deadline for repayment  
of the company's "entire indebted-  
ness" of about \$275 million to  
banks and other lenders.

Default on that payment, which  
the company had deemed likely  
without an extension from credi-  
tors, would probably have required  
Commonwealth to "seek judi-  
cial protection in a proceeding  
under the bankruptcy laws," the  
company had said.

Now, however, "everybody con-  
cerned has agreed to an exten-  
sion of some kind," Mr. Davis  
said, adding that Sept. 1 (Thurs-  
day) isn't a "crucial date" any  
longer.

A grace period from creditors  
became essential after the Jus-  
tice Department's recent request  
for a 30-day delay of any trans-  
action between Ashland Oil and  
Commonwealth. Ashland, which  
had rescued Commonwealth from  
the brink of bankruptcy last May,  
had said that by Sept. 1 it would  
decide whether to proceed with a  
proposed \$50-million purchase of  
new Commonwealth convertible  
preferred stock.

That investment, linked to  
agreements granting Ashland  
effective control of Common-  
wealth, would also trigger a  
series of new financial agree-  
ments with banks and creditors.  
Without a commitment from  
Ashland or a grace period from  
creditors, Sept. 1 had seemed an  
ominous date for the cash-  
starved oil concern.

Meanwhile, the exodus of  
Commonwealth board members  
raised further questions about  
the company's hopes for recon-  
ciliation of its problems.

Mr. Davis said that although  
the company's banks and other  
creditors had not all necessarily  
allowed Commonwealth a full 30  
days of grace, all had indicated  
they would allow some kind of  
extension beyond Sept. 1 to allow  
Commonwealth and Ashland to  
work out remaining problems.

"The idea is to move just as  
fast as we can and solve our  
problems within this 30-day  
period, or find that we can't get  
them solved," he said.

Today, for example, the com-  
pany was scheduled to meet with  
officials of the Federal Energy  
Administration "on some rulings  
that we think are very impor-  
tant," Mr. Davis said. Tomorrow,  
he added, the company will meet  
with Puerto Rican government  
officials.

Commonwealth's manufacturing  
facilities, including its 161,000-  
barrel-a-day oil refinery, are on  
Puerto Rico's southern coast. The  
\$1-billion refining and petro-  
chemicals complex is Puerto  
Rico's largest private enterprise  
and its biggest employer.

Ashland has been considering  
its investment in Commonwealth  
since mid-May.

The increase, effective to-  
morrow, was authorized for  
the district banks of Phila-  
delphia, Cleveland, Atlanta,  
Chicago, St. Louis, Richmond  
and Minneapolis.

It was the first adjustment  
in the discount rate since it  
was lowered to the current  
level from 5.5 per cent on  
Nov. 22.

The board's announcement  
said, "Today's action was taken  
to reduce the incentive for  
member banks to borrow from  
the Federal Reserve. Such  
borrowing has increased rapidly  
in recent weeks."

The board noted that mem-  
ber bank borrowings averaged  
about \$1.7 billion in the week  
ended Aug. 24, compared with  
\$955 million four weeks ear-  
lier.

"In the board's view, the re-  
cent surge in member bank  
borrowings has resulted main-  
ly from the divergence be-  
tween the unchanged dis-  
count rates and current mar-  
ket interest rates," the an-  
nouncement said.

Prices on the New York Stock  
Exchange closed sharply higher  
today but analysts said low vol-  
ume indicated a lack of con-  
fidence that the market had ended  
its recent steep decline.

The Dow Jones industrial aver-  
age was ahead 8.87 to 864.08.  
From July 29 through last Thurs-  
day's close, the index had plum-  
meted a net of 69.30 points. On  
Friday, it gained 1.30 points. At  
3 p.m. today it was up 6.41.

Advancing issues broadly led  
declines by about 1,005 to 390.  
Volume totaled 15.28 million  
shares, down from 18.48 million  
Friday.

Brokers said early buying was  
fueled by the Wall Street Jour-  
nal report that Carter adminis-  
tration economists remain con-  
vinced that the economic outlook  
through 1978 is basically bullish,  
despite a rash of recession fears  
on Wall Street. The report said  
the economists see a slowdown  
as predicted rather than a re-  
cession.

Brokers said buying was also  
encouraged by indications that  
the Federal Reserve has com-  
pleted its credit tightening to  
hold down the money supply.

However, a number of analysts  
tended to view the gain mostly  
as a technical rebound from  
severe losses of the past five  
weeks.

Some analysts also forecast  
that the index of leading eco-  
nomic indicators report due to-  
morrow would show a third  
month without growth, adding to  
concern about the economic out-  
look for the United States.

Pan American, the most ac-  
tively traded stock, eased 1 1/2  
to 3 3/8. Among other actives,  
Texas Utilities rose 3/8 to 21 3/8,  
while Babcock & Wilcox eased  
1 1/4 to 39 5/8.

General Motors, also active,  
rose 1 1/4 to 87. The company  
said production at two of its as-  
sembly plants, halted by a strike,  
is expected to resume within a  
few days. Ford Motor rose 1 1/2  
to 43 1/2, and Chrysler rose 1 1/4  
to 15 1/8. The three auto com-  
panies reported higher mid-  
August sales.

Prices on the American Stock  
Exchange closed higher in quiet  
trading. The Amex index rose  
0.85 to 118.24.

## Bell Suggests Congress Hear AT&T Case

### View Is Rejected By Other Officials

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP-  
DJ).—Attorney General Griffin  
Bell says Congress, rather than  
the courts, may be the appropri-  
ate body to decide the govern-  
ment's huge anti-trust case against  
American Telephone & Tele-  
graph Co.

The suit, filed in November,  
1974, seeks to force the commu-  
nications giant to divest itself of  
Western Electric Co., which is  
AT&T's manufacturing unit, and  
all or part of its long-lines divi-  
sion, which handles long-distance  
calls.

"Who's going to make that  
judgment? My argument is that  
Congress can make it just as well  
as the courts, and maybe better,"  
Mr. Bell told a reporter for a  
monthly business publication. A  
transcript of the interview was  
made available by the Justice De-  
partment.

The attorney general's views  
about the case—which despite its  
33-month existence is still very  
much in its infancy—has triggered  
disgruntled responses from  
anti-trust division officials. "I  
winced when I heard them," says  
one attorney. And John Shene-  
field, acting assistant attorney  
general for anti-trust, said he  
disagrees with Mr. Bell.

Associate Attorney General  
Michael Egan, who oversees the  
anti-trust division, insists that  
Mr. Bell's comments do not sug-  
gest that the Justice Department  
intends to drop its court case  
against AT&T. "We're dedicated  
to litigating that case," he says.

Mr. Egan says the attorney  
general, rather than suggesting  
any dissatisfaction over the  
department's handling of the  
case, simply wanted to indicate  
that some anti-trust cases may  
be too big and complex for the  
court system to handle within a  
reasonable period of time.

The attorney general has made  
that point before, although he  
did not cite the AT&T case.  
Last April, he suggested to a  
large group of private anti-trust  
lawyers that very large anti-  
trust cases perhaps should be  
resolved in Congress as legisla-  
tive matters.

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trading. The Amex index rose  
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Market Closed  
All financial markets and banks  
were closed in Great Britain  
Monday for the August Bank  
holiday.

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We take pleasure  
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Mr. Charles Armand  
and Mr. Bertrand Fleury  
have been elected  
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bearer Notes of 1972 due 1976/1979  
of  
PHS. VAN OMMEREN N.V.  
SECOND ANNUAL REDEMPTION  
INSTALMENT

(Redemption Group No. 1  
having fallen due on October 1, 1976)

Notes belonging to Redemption Group no. 3  
will be redeemed on and after  
October 1, 1977

in accordance with drawing effected on  
August 15, 1977 pursuant to the Terms  
and Conditions.

Paying Agents:  
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and  
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas  
pour le Grand Duché du Luxembourg S.A.  
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.  
in Luxembourg

August 29, 1977

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### VW, MAN Set Joint Truck Operation

Volkswagenwerk and Maschinenfabrik Augs-  
burg-Nuernberg (MAN) have signed an agree-  
ment to jointly produce a series of medium-  
sized, six to nine-ton trucks which are to appear  
on the market beginning in 1979. Annual pro-  
duction is to total 15,000 units, of which 10,000  
are designated for export. The vehicles will carry  
the trademarks of both companies. Production  
is set for the VW plant in Hannover and the  
MAN plant at Salzgitter. Volkswagen will make  
the cabs, rear axles and transmissions, and MAN  
will make the motors, frames, front axles and  
brakes.

AEG, McDonnell Douglas Cooperate  
AEG-Telefunken and Actron of California, a  
division of McDonnell Douglas Corp., have signed  
an agreement to cooperate in advanced micro-  
computer numerical control systems designed for  
automatic machine tools. Under the deal, AEG  
will assemble, adapt, market and service through-  
out Europe Actron's microcomputer. Actron will  
concentrate on the rest of the world market.

### Toyota Forecasts Record Sales

Toyota Motor Co. expects sales for the year  
ending next June 30 to be a record 2.55 trillion yen  
(about \$26 billion), up 11.4 per cent from the

2.29 trillion yen reported for the fiscal year just  
ended. The company says it has to maintain main-  
net profits at about last year's record 117 billion  
yen, despite severe economic conditions at home  
and abroad, including the yen's appreciation and  
trade protectionism overseas. Toyota says pro-  
duction in the current fiscal year will total 2.35  
million vehicles, up from 2.61 million units. Of  
this, 1.35 million units will be for export, an  
increase over the 1.29 million vehicles sold abroad  
last year.

### Japanese TV Exports Fall

Japanese color television exports fell 31.2 per  
cent in July to 365,267 sets from a year before,  
due mainly to U.S. import curbs, the Electric  
Industries Association reports. Exports to the  
United States fell 54.6 per cent to 188,710 units  
following an agreement between Washington and  
Tokyo that became effective on July 1. Exports  
to the European Economic Community and  
Australia also fell sharply—28 and 40 per cent  
to 27,268 and 25,228 sets, respectively—compared  
with July 1976. Production in July totaled  
824,000 sets, down 9.7 per cent from June and  
down 15.6 per cent from the year-earlier month.  
Inventories as of the end of July totaled 114  
million units, up 10.8 per cent from June and up  
27.4 per cent from the year-earlier month.

## French Prices Up .9% in June

PARIS, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ).—  
The French Finance Ministry  
confirmed today reports that the  
retail price index rose by 0.9 per  
cent in July to 184.1 from 183.5  
in June.

The rise compares with in-  
creases of 0.8 per cent in June,  
0.9 per cent in May and 1 per  
cent in July last year. The index  
is based on 1970 equalling 100.

The ministry said the retail  
prices of manufactured goods  
increased by 0.8 per cent in July  
against 0.7 per cent in June,  
food products by 0.9 per cent  
1 per cent in June, and services  
by 1.1 per cent 0.5 per cent.

The 0.9-per-cent increase in  
July means that retail prices rose  
by 10.1 per cent over the 12  
months up to last month.







# Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 29

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0
100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	0
100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	100 1/8	0
100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	100 1/16	0
100 1/32	100 1/32	100 1/32	100 1/32	100 1/32	0
100 1/64	100 1/64	100 1/64	100 1/64	100 1/64	0
100 1/128	100 1/128	100 1/128	100 1/128	100 1/128	0
100 1/256	100 1/256	100 1/256	100 1/256	100 1/256	0
100 1/512	100 1/512	100 1/512	100 1/512	100 1/512	0
100 1/1024	100 1/1024	100 1/1024	100 1/1024	100 1/1024	0
100 1/2048	100 1/2048	100 1/2048	100 1/2048	100 1/2048	0
100 1/4096	100 1/4096	100 1/4096	100 1/4096	100 1/4096	0
100 1/8192	100 1/8192	100 1/8192	100 1/8192	100 1/8192	0
100 1/16384	100 1/16384	100 1/16384	100 1/16384	100 1/16384	0
100 1/32768	100 1/32768	100 1/32768	100 1/32768	100 1/32768	0
100 1/65536	100 1/65536	100 1/65536	100 1/65536	100 1/65536	0
100 1/131072	100 1/131072	100 1/131072	100 1/131072	100 1/131072	0
100 1/262144	100 1/262144	100 1/262144	100 1/262144	100 1/262144	0
100 1/524288	100 1/524288	100 1/524288	100 1/524288	100 1/524288	0
100 1/1048576	100 1/1048576	100 1/1048576	100 1/1048576	100 1/1048576	0
100 1/2097152	100 1/2097152	100 1/2097152	100 1/2097152	100 1/2097152	0
100 1/4194304	100 1/4194304	100 1/4194304	100 1/4194304	100 1/4194304	0
100 1/8388608	100 1/8388608	100 1/8388608	100 1/8388608	100 1/8388608	0
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# Cosmos Victors Title Soccer, Fele's Farewell

By Alex Yannis

AND, Ore., Aug. 29. New York Cosmos' last North American League game yesterday ended in a 2-1 victory for the Cosmos, 2-1, from the Cosmos.

of the sport's break- in the United States over national television other countries. The at Civic Stadium, a record crowd for a plishment match.

ed the second cham- the league's 11-year Cosmos. The first on, in 1972, Fele was d the man who scored winning goal, Giorgio was in Italy.

it, voted the outstand- in the game, scored g goal in the 19th Chingaglia scored the header with 13 min-



AP.

## Patriots' Quarterback Nothing Right but Win

RE, Aug. 29 (UPI).— may have complet- in the game, but found little else to the New England yesterday after the -10 exhibition game inst the Pittsburgh overtime.

New England coach anks had not watch- quarterback in dis- e first half, Grogan ve gotten his chance himself with a six- yard touchdown pass neic with 14 seconds ation time.

dn't played so badly half, I wouldn't have in the second half," lks.

h kicked a 32-yard the extra period to ngland its third vic- exhibition games. nished with 7 com- 25 attempts for 48 of his passes were

28, Broncos 24  
70-ber Montgomery ickoff 80 yards for a 0 igitize a Philadel- ck in a 28-24 victory ily unbeaten Denver. rs 22, Colts 21

era, who had missed ra point in his pro- in the game, kicked eld goal as time ran Dallas a 23-21 victory

re. gamble that failed Dallas in position for ning drive. The Colts first down on fourth t the Dallas 41-yard ur minutes left to ver, Don McCauley and the Cowboys air successful coun-

Seattle's goal came four minutes after Hunt's low shot under Shep Messing, the Cosmos goalkeeper.

Messing later made a spectacular save, moments before Chingaglia's winning goal. "Championship games sometimes are decided on key breaks," the goalkeeper said after the match. "Today we created these breaks in a game that could have gone the other way. We proved that we can respond to the pressure."

Werner Roth, the captain of the Cosmos, said: "Fele is No. 1 and now we are No. 1 along with him. This team showed a lot of character in the playoffs."

Shouts of "Fele, Fele, Fele" rang through the overcrowded dressing room.

During the game, the 21-year-old Hunt caused the biggest problems for the Seattle defense, especially with his long, diagonal runs in front of the Sounders' penalty area. He also broke up several plays on defense.

Goalie Surprised  
It was Hunt's hustle, speed and alertness that resulted in the first goal. It was scored at a time no one expected, least of all Tony Chursky, the talented Seattle goalkeeper.

Chursky had come out of his goal and gathered in the ball after Hunt had chased it off a lead pass by Chingaglia. The Seattle goalkeeper held the ball for a few seconds, checking the field around him, then decided to roll it on the ground. Hunt, anticipating the play, moved in and stole the ball, giving it a soft kick toward the goal. The ball rolled into the net as both men chased it.

Commenting on Hunt's goal, Fele said:  
"I tell the players in practice to always look at the ball during the game. You never know what happens—maybe the goalkeeper gets a heart attack and drops it."

For Hunt, it was his fourth goal in the playoffs. He also assisted on the winning goal, which was Chingaglia's ninth in the playoffs, a league record.

Rarely Used Head  
The goal came as something of a surprise, since Chingaglia is not known for his header but for his ground shots.

The Sounders gave the Cosmos a tough match. Thwarting all predictions that they would attack with high passes from the flanks, the Sounders attempted to penetrate through the middle with the ball on the ground.

All the Seattle attacks originated on the sidelines, in an attempt to draw the Cosmos defenders out, and then broke quickly toward the middle.

The Sounders also threatened in the air a couple of times, and Ord almost put them in front in the early stages, but his header went wide to the left.



CHAMPIONSHIP ACTION—Giorgio Chingaglia of the New York Cosmos maneuvers past a Seattle Sounders defender in the NASL championship. In the background is Fele.

## Pirates Triumph, Gain on Phillies

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 29 (UPI).—The Pittsburgh Pirates, with Jim Rooker spacing seven hits and Fernando Gonzales hitting a three-run homer in the third inning, routed the San Diego Padres, 10-1, yesterday and moved to within 3 1/2 games of first place Philadelphia in the National League's Eastern Division.

It was the fourth straight victory for the Pirates, who have picked up four full games in the last four days.

The Padres committed six errors, three by shortstop Al Iltmon, as Rooker recorded his 11th victory against 8 losses. Bob Shirley, 6-16, was the loser.

Dodgers 11, Cardinals 5  
At Los Angeles, Steve Garvey drove in five runs with three doubles and two homers, including a grand slam in Los Angeles' seven-run seventh inning, and Don Sutton hurled a six-hit shutout to lead the Dodgers to an 11-0 rout of St. Louis.

In recording his 47th career shutout—the 14th by a pitcher for the lead among active major-league pitchers—Sutton, 13-8, struck out five and walked none.

Giants 4, Cubs 1  
At San Francisco, Willie McCovey doubled twice and drove in a pair of runs to lead San Francisco to a 4-1 victory over slumping Chicago.

Winner Ed Halicki, 12-10, scattered 10 hits in pitching his fifth complete game of the season. It was the fifth loss in six games for Chicago.

## Springboks Beat Foreign All-Stars To Open Stadium

From Wire Dispatches  
PRETORIA, Aug. 29.—The South African Springboks beat a selection of the rest of the world's finest rugby players, 45-24, before 68,000 spectators last weekend at the opening of Pretoria's Loftus Versfeld Stadium.

The halftime score was 22-13 in the home team's favor. The top scorer for the South Africans was flyhalf Robbie Blair, who kicked 21 points in penalties and conversions.

The international team, which had only two days' practice, comprised players from France, New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Wales and Ireland.

The participation of foreign nationals in a sports contest in South Africa is likely to draw strong protests by African states and sporting bodies critical of South Africa's racial policies.

The Springboks finished with three goals, three tries and five penalty goals, to four tries by the international team.

The visitors' tries were scored by Jean-Luc Avenous of France, who had two, Paul McLean of Australia and Andy Haden of New Zealand.

## Orantes Gains, Connors Quits

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 29 (UPI).—Third-seeded Manuel Orantes, the top surviving seeded player, breezed through a quarterfinal match at the U.S. Professional Tennis tournament yesterday, beating Ivan Molina, 6-4, 6-2.

In the other quarterfinal match at the Longwood Cricket Club, fourth-seeded Eddie Dibbs defeated Dick Stockton, 6-4, 6-2.

Orantes, making a strong recovery after undergoing arm surgery in July, has won eight straight sets in the tournament since losing the first set in an opening-round victory over John Lloyd.

Wojtek Fibak drew a bye into the semifinals when top-seeded Jimmy Connors had to withdraw from the tournament because of a back injury.

## Baseball's Millionaires

The following table shows how baseball's major free agents are doing this season with their new clubs. The salaries are for varying lengths of contract and the figures are not official but are those reported at the time of signing.

Player	Club	Salary	W	L	Saves	ERA	BB	SO
Jim Hunter	Yankees	2.75 mil	9	7	0	4.41	41	59
Wayne Garland	Indians	2.30 mil	10	15	0	4.06	72	94
Don Gullett	Yankees	1.90 mil	10	3	0	3.95	59	31
Rolfe Fingers	Padres	1.66 mil	8	5	26	2.23	31	95
Bill Campbell	Red Sox	1.05 mil	12	8	22	3.04	43	91
Doyle Alexander	Rangers	\$55,000	13	8	0	4.01	65	65

Player	Club	Salary	W	L	Saves	ERA	BB	SO
Reggie Jackson	Yankees	2.90 mil	287	414	77	119	22	81
Joe Rudi	Angels	2.09 mil	264	242	48	84	13	53
Gary Matthews	Braves	1.87 mil	287	429	64	123	13	45
Don Baylor	Angels	1.59 mil	251	451	70	113	18	59
Gene Tenace	Padres	1.60 mil	230	378	59	87	15	58
Dave Cash	Expos	1.58 mil	238	514	75	143	0	37
Robby Crisp	Angels	1.55 mil	243	181	24	44	7	23
Sal Bando	Brewers	1.41 mil	254	492	58	125	16	74
Bert Campaneris	Rangers	1.01 mil	251	467	66	117	5	41

\* Injured, out for season.

## Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE	Eastern Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	75	49	509	1	
Pittsburgh	75	49	509	1 1/2	
Chicago	70	54	567	3	
St. Louis	71	53	566	6	
Montreal	59	65	634	15 1/2	
New York	51	73	725	21 1/2	

NATIONAL LEAGUE	Western Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	75	52	500	—	
Cincinnati	70	57	558	1 1/2	
Houston	63	69	672	16 1/2	
San Francisco	51	73	725	21 1/2	
San Diego	51	73	725	21 1/2	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Eastern Division	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	77	52	597	—	
Baltimore	74	55	583	2	
Baltimore	72	57	585	4	
Detroit	61	67	677	15 1/2	
Cleveland	60	68	685	17	
Minnesota	57	71	728	20 1/2	
Toronto	48	82	834	31	

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Western Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Kansas City	75	52	597	—	
Chicago	72	55	583	2	
Seattle	72	55	583	4	
Minnesota	71	56	584	4	
California	61	67	677	15 1/2	
Oakland	50	77	784	25	
Seattle	52	81	831	28	

Sunday's Results	Oakland 6, Toronto 2	Seattle 7, California 2	San Francisco 4, Chicago 1	Atlanta at Philadelphia	St. Louis at San Diego	Chicago at Los Angeles
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Monday's Games	Kansas City at New York	Toronto at Minnesota	Oakland at Cleveland	California at Baltimore
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Sunday's Line Scores	New York 100, 000 002-1 12 0	Atlanta 100, 000 002-1 12 0	San Francisco 100, 000 002-1 12 0	Los Angeles 100, 000 002-1 12 0	San Diego 100, 000 002-1 12 0	Chicago 100, 000 002-1 12 0
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## Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	Philadelphia 100, 000 002-1 12 0	Atlanta 100, 000 002-1 12 0	San Francisco 100, 000 002-1 12 0	Los Angeles 100, 000 002-1 12 0	San Diego 100, 000 002-1 12 0	Chicago 100, 000 002-1 12 0
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## A Remembrance, as Brock Closes In Cobb Owned the Right of Way

"I sometimes have second thoughts about breaking this record. I feel like getting to 882 and stopping, so when somebody asks who was the best base stealer, people will say, 'Brock and Cobb.' 'Brock' probably wouldn't mean very much but 'Cobb' would mean a lot."

—Lou Brock.

By Ted Green

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 29.—If the baseball gods were on the other foot, rest assured Ty Cobb would have no qualms about breaking Lou Brock's record. Had they been contemporaries, Cobb might have even tried to break his jaw.

Brock, the St. Louis Cardinals' 36-year-old outfielder who's just 50 feet away from No. 882 and another 90 away from a tie of baseball's all-time record, has stood for half a century, might reconsider his words if he knew Cobb once said:

"If a baseman stood where he had no business and got hurt, that was his fault. I'd cut the heart out of my best friend if he ever tried to block the road. When the right of way belonged to me I took it—squares first."

Now that Brock, a one-time junior-high math teacher, a successful businessman and one of the game's best-kept players, is on the brink of running past Cobb, what better time to look at a man whose milestones were never as accessible as his character, a man many regard as the best all-around player of all time, the man to whom others most often are compared.

From the Old School  
Tyus Raymond Cobb was a Georgian, born in the old school of cutthroat baseball. Books and articles about him, and interviews with contemporaries, indicate that life to him was a war, winner take all. He had no mercy on himself or anyone else. When he ran, which was often, there was blood in his eyes and sometimes on the bases.

By all accounts he was baseball's first angry man, the tyrant of the Tigers: humorless, hated, feared and frightening.

He played from 1903 to 1928, when he retired at age 42 after batting .323. While his feats and unorthodox, swashbuckling style may be all but lost in antiquity, his statistics insure him a permanent place in the record book and in folklore.

In 14 seasons he averaged .367. From 1910 through 1913 he averaged .408. He hit over .400 not once or twice, but three times. He won the American League batting title 9 straight years and 12 times in all. He stole more bases, scored more runs (2,244), made more hits (4,191) and played more games (3,032) than anyone.

While batting 380 routinely, he kept the whole league off balance with a tongue that was as sharp as the spikes he aimed at infielders' belt buckles.

Tamts for All  
He was as likely to scream at a struggling teammate, "Why don't you get a tin cup and a batch of pencils?" as he was to taunt well-known rivals. "Get out of my way, busher. I'm a better ballplayer now than you'll ever be." Early on, that was his favorite line. He was 18 years young.

He once grabbed for the throat of a roommate who, just one time, had used the bathtub before him. "Are you crazy?" the roommate said. "Making a fuss like that just because I was first in the tub today. And for the first time, too."

"Don't you understand?" Cobb said almost pleadingly. "I just got to be first—all the time."

More than 19 years after he retired as baseball's first genuine millionaire (he was a shrewd businessman who hit it big in the stock market), Cobb was shooting the breeze with Nig Clarke, a crusty catcher. Clarke was bragging that his hands were so fast umpires would call runners out even though he didn't actually tag them.

"Coach," Clarke said, "there must have been at least a dozen times when I missed you and you were called out."

Without warning, Cobb leaped at Clarke. "What!" he shrieked. "You cost me 12 runs I had earned!" It took three men to pull Cobb off. He was in his 60s.

Cobb practiced sliding for hours in an improvised sandpit, until blood soaked through his pants. He wore leaded shoes during spring training to

strengthen his calves and thighs. If he thought a pitcher had tried to beam him, he invariably bunted the next pitch down the first-base line, hoping for a high-speed collision. He once egged a burly teammate into a fistfight, then let the man beat him to a pulp. "All he had to say was 'nuff,' the teammate said, "but he never did."

Philadelphia Threat  
The day after he spiked Philadelphia's Frank (Home Run) Baker in a famous incident in 1910, Cobb received an unsigned letter: "Ty Cobb . . . If you play against Philadelphia again, you will be shot from one of the buildings outside the park. Let's see if you are game enough to play in the next series. If you do, you are done."

Cobb played in Philadelphia. The controversy over his sliding (the classic picture shows him in midair, front foot high, spikes gleaming) lasted long after he had stolen his 883rd and last base. "No one believes me," he once



Ty Cobb, in 1957, holding his Hall of Fame plaque.

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Two Different Players  
Everything Cobb was made him diametrically different from Brock, who quietly and professionally has been wiping bases for 18 seasons until he is now about to wipe Cobb's name off the top of the list.

Some people naturally clamor for comparisons. Let it simply be said they are pointless. There are too many variables. It's conceivable that the level of competition in the early 1900s was only comparable to Triple-A ball today.

All that can be said with certainty is that Cobb was a quick, daring baserunner while Brock, a few years ago, anyway, was probably faster but more methodical. He literally has stealing down to a science, computing the time it takes to run to second, the time for the pitcher to reach home and for the catcher's throw to reach second, and so on.

Cobb simply took a lead and took off recklessly; sometimes he gave the battery a break by announcing on which pitch he was stealing. Doing it that way, Cobb stole 98 times one season, the record until Maury Wills' 104. Brock subsequently raised that to 118 in 1974.

If Cobb and Brock switched eras and uniforms, they both would have stolen a lot of bases.

Not at the Top  
But in the other phases of the game, Brock is not to this era what Cobb was to his.

He pushed, pulled or punched the ball seemingly wherever he wanted. Although he rarely swung for distance, he still led the league in homers with nine in 1909. When everyone was hally-hoing the arrival of a slugger named Babe Ruth, Cobb said hitting homers was not so tough and to prove it he hit five in two days. It would have been seven had two line drives not ricocheted for doubles off an overhanging pavilion roof in right field.

Shortly before his death he was asked what he would hit against modern pitchers.

"I guess about .300," he said. "Is that all?"

"Well," he said, "you must remember I'm 73."

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## Lauda to Leave Ferrari Oct. 30

MARANELLO, Italy, Aug. 29 (AP).—Niki Lauda will leave Ferrari at the end of the current season, the Italian racing team announced today. A brief statement said that Lauda will end his four-year affiliation Oct. 30.

The Austrian driver, world champion two years ago, was seriously burned in a crash in West Germany last year but has come back to lead the current standings by 21 points. He won the Dutch Grand Prix yesterday.

The announcement followed rumors that the 28-year-old Lauda would leave Ferrari to race for Brabham next season.

## Pronk Wins Cycle Race

HEERLENHEIDE, the Netherlands, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Bert Pronk won the Tour of Holland professional cycling race here last weekend, beating Sean Kelly in the overall classification by six seconds.

## Morocco Wins in Tennis

CASABLANCA, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Morocco completed a 5-0 victory over Turkey yesterday in their first-round Davis Cup tennis match here. Morocco will play Norway in the second round here on Sept. 13.



## Art Buckwald

## The Last Ditch Battle

WASHINGTON—Americans haven't had a good "gut" foreign issue in several years. Finally one has come along that will divide brother against brother, family against family, conservative against liberal.



Buchwald

The issue, of course, is the Panama Canal and the battle has started already. I was in the Purple Onion Bar the other night when the issue erupted after the seven o'clock news.

"Dammit," said Planter. "If the Panamanians want the canal they're going to have to fight for it."

Ellstrom said, "Let them have the bloody ditch. The only thing it's good for anymore is seilboats."

Planter got red in the face. "How can you say that and call yourself an American? We bought it, we paid for it and we died for it."

"That's how much you know about it," Ellstrom said. "We stole it from Colombia and forced the Panamanians to sign a treaty they wanted no part of."

You could see Planter was getting mad. "You didn't learn that in no American school. You must have read it in some Communist paper. The Panama Canal was built with American blood. Twenty thousand of our boys died

to join the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. "They weren't American boys," said Ellstrom. "They were mostly West Indians hired to do the dirty work. All we put up was our know-how and money. It ain't worth fighting about."

Planter rolled up his sleeves. "Well, I'm ready to fight about it. We were given the Panama Canal in perpetuity. That means for life or forever, whichever comes first."

McCarthy, the bartender, said, "Let's have no fighting in here about the canal. You want to fight about it you buy a ticket to the Canal Zone and slug it out there."

Someone tried to bring up the Washington Redskins, but Planter wouldn't be deterred. He turned to Ellstrom. "How can you sleep at night knowing some banana republic is occupying our canal?"

"Very easily," Ellstrom said. "If you would read up on it you'd realize nothing of value can get through it anymore. Our aircraft carriers are too big for it, and most oil tankers can't get into it. All we're doing is supporting a bunch of Americans in the some who are living the life of Rellly."

Ellstrom didn't realize it, but Planter was in the bar. "What's that? Who's living my life in Panama?"

"The Americans who work down there," Ellstrom said. "Well, it can't be much of a life. Rellly laughed. "Would anybody like to buy me a beer?"

"Giving up the Panama Canal is nothing to laugh at," Planter said. "If you if the Panamanians try to take the canal from us we should drop the bomb on them."

McCarthy, the bartender, said, "That wouldn't be a bad idea. At least it would widen it enough for American ships to get through."

Ellstrom stuck to his guns. "I'm not about to go to war over Panama."

Planter said, "Well, you might not be, but there are millions of Americans who are. Teddy Roosevelt must be turning over in his grave now, knowing that the President of the United States is going to give away the greatest man-made body of water in the world."

I didn't want to get into the discussion, but I couldn't help myself. "I suggested a compromise some time back. And that is we fill the canal with dirt and give it back to the Panamanians just the way we found it. Would that satisfy both of you?"

Ellstrom sipped his drink and said, "I couldn't care less."

We all turned to Planter for his reaction. "I might go for it, but I'll have to check it out with Ronald Reagan first."

## Living in the White House Fish Bowl

By Michael Kernan

WASHINGTON (WP).—In Franklin D. Roosevelt's early years as president, his small grandchildren Buz and Sissy lived on the third floor of the White House. Sometimes they could hear the band playing downstairs. They would have scolded birthday parties with ice cream and cake and creamed chicken and guests they didn't always know very well.

The press would report the parties afterward with hearsay. Once in 1934 a reporter broke through the security when the Dalls children were vacationing on Plum Island in Wisconsin and got an interview with 7-year-old Sissy. She liked to swim, she said. This information was copyrighted by a wire service and sent around the world.

The same year, in another copyrighted exclusive, she was quoted by "her faithful colored nurse" as wanting to be called by her right name, Eleanor. "They weren't names that other folks were to call us..."

To this day, whenever Mrs. Van B. Seagraves, now 60, turns up in the news, she is referred to as Sissy.

The president's family has always been more or less public property. But since television, and especially since the cult of celebrity flowered in this country, life for anyone residing in the White House has become grotesque.

"There's no way to satisfy the insatiable appetite of a growing industry like the press," commented Elizabeth Carpenter, a Washington hand for 34 years and for six years press secretary to Lady Bird Johnson.

When Lynda Bird Johnson was married to Capt. Charles Robb in 1957, the first White House wedding of a president's daughter in 50 years, the press went out of its mind. Some one had to know how many raisins were in the wedding cake. Did she dye her hair? And "from the minute she walked down the aisle," as Miss Carpenter put it, "people were asking if she was pregnant yet."

The year before, at the wedding of her younger sister, Luci, there was a terrific do-over the bride wearing Cuban heels.

Lynda and Luci Johnson would go to sleep hearing the anti-war marchers outside chanting ugly things about their father all through the night.

Margaret Truman's debut as a singer created an uproar all out of proportion, though as she now says, "That had its advantages as well as its disadvantages."

Julie Nixon Eisenhower, who left the White House two administrations ago, still has to listen to public accusations that she acts "too restrained" or has some other personality defect. When she and her husband, David, go looking for a house, not only is the fact reported, but readers are treated to the "poor dears are confined to the \$150,000 range."

Of course, White House families have always been news. Even their pets have been of such avid interest that Margaret Truman wrote a book about them. When Alice Roosevelt, Theodore's daughter, smoked in public there was a terrific outcry. But that was perhaps a sign of the times.

Today with more than 1,600 people holding White House press credentials, nothing is too trivial for the press and the pop culture which it increasingly serves and which has systematically trivialized human feeling via serials and situation comedies, both televised and written.

The First Family has become soap opera. Chip and Caron Carter fall to hold hands a few times, and the whole nation rises to its feet, aghast.

The people in the White House are real people. Lynda Dobb says, "even though some body wants to make them into cardboard figures."

At the same time that the coverage has increased, it is true, the presidential families have become more active, often viewing themselves as quasi-public figures. Possibly as a form of vacation, the White House has taken to issuing its own bulletins about the family's activities. It is a way of fighting back. This practice reached a peak of sorts when 9-year-old Amy Carter's doctors were reported to the press corps.

First Ladies used to spend their time crocheting on the second floor or cutting ribbons. Miss Carpenter observed, but now there are many opportunities for helping to spotlight an issue.

"The First Lady is an unpaid public servant," Lady Bird Johnson once said, "elected by one person: her husband."

The fascination with the president's family may have risen from an obsessive concern for the physical health of the president himself. This in turn, Miss Carpenter speculated, may stem from Roosevelt's death in Georgia and the fury of the press at being caught out in left field and at not having had a glimmer of his failing health during his fourth election campaign.

From then on, every time a president coughed it was news. Press secretaries were careful to give the public every scrap of information it could stand, right down to the quality of the great man's bowel movements. "We have all learned a lot of medicine in the past few years, from Eisenhower's flit and Johnson's gall bladder to Betty



Washington Post.

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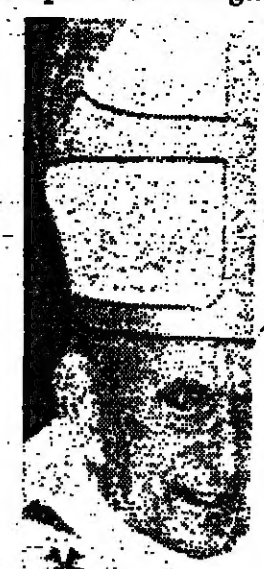
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## PEOPLE: Speculation Mounts That Pope Will Resign

Pope Paul VI will be 80 years old next month and speculation is mounting that he may become the first pontiff in modern history to resign, Paul Hoffmann of The New York Times reports from Castel Gandolfo, Italy, the Pope's summer residence. Bishops and priests from all over the world who conduct groups of pilgrims to Castel Gandolfo each Wednesday and Sunday to let them catch a glimpse of the Pope also scrutinize his appearance and try to read between the lines of speeches for clues to his state of health and mood. Hoffmann says. Pope Paul is known to be suffering from various ailments and he seemed to lend credence to the persistent rumors about his health in a speech Aug. 15 when he said: "I see the threshold of the hereafter approaching."



Pope Paul VI

The only black musician to be a member of the New York Philharmonic in its 133-year history has resigned, saying that he was "simply tired of being a symbol."

Sanford Allen, 38, a violinist who joined the orchestra in 1962, called the orchestra "a closed shop" but said that he did not mean to single out the Philharmonic for blame in not hiring black musicians. "It's a national social problem," he said. Allen said that because so few black musicians have been trained as symphony players, the number who make it into major orchestras is small. "With so few blacks being trained, they start from a small numerical base, and their chances fade away to almost zero," he said.

Allen's resignation came as the orchestra prepared to begin a "Black Composers Week" Monday night featuring Allen as soloist in Roque Cordero's violin concerto. He plans a year's sabbatical and then a try at being a free-lance concert player and recording musician.

One thing: She never opens a door unless she knows who's on the other side. She learned that when she was dressing for Roosevelt's funeral and went to the door in her slip.

One other thing: While Mrs. Daniel isn't particularly interested in having her own children get into politics, she herself has joined the media. Her husband, Clifford Daniel Jr., is associate editor of The New York Times, and she has become a TV-radio celebrity as well as an author. ("The good at home," she said, "I can think of a lot of questions.")

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year at Harvard when he majored in American literature. How the do on the marketplace, to be seen. How it a thesis at Harvard? mark it as such. Th a three or four-page c. On the basis of that, plus "hardcore for honors.

Sen. Hubert Hurn covering from surgery closed inoperable c "thrilled" Saturday football players came hospital spokesman. Elder, Jim Marshall Page of the Minnes presented the former dent with the game b team's 33-7 exhibition toly Friday night ov Dolphins. Sen. Hu watched the game o from his hospital bed, players, who spent e than five minutes in t room at University of Hospital, last autu football. An operati showed that Sen. Hu an inoperable pelvis. The Minnesota Dem expected to be releas hospital soon. He r home to Waverly, Mh valet before returni ington and his Senat Labor Day. He w chemotherapy treatm

Actor Dan Dailey w as "resting comfort hospital in Chapel H ter breaking a hip in fall at Raleigh D Dailey, 62, was i t no surgery has been hospital spokesma actor fell during a n performance Thursday c Couple.

—SAMUEL

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